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VOL. XX NO. 265 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

Hope Of Definite Conclusions

LEADERS BENT ON SOLVING PROBLEM

Shaukat Ali Explains Unexpected Departure

(From our Staff Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Leaders engaged in communal peace parleys has devoted ten hour to-day to discussions, which again proved inconclusive, when they adjourned at eight this evening, with the decision to reassemble at eight on Monday morning. It is understood the whole day was spent on discussions on the question of Sind separation, which is giving greatest trouble.

Meanwhile some delegates including Shaukat Ali, Raja Narendranath, Sir Sundersingh Majithia, and Ramanand Chatterji have left Allahabad. Contrary to the friends' expectations Maulana Shaukat Ali accompanied by Begum Shaukat Ali, drove to the station and left by mail for Bombay.

I understand he has addressed a letter to the President, stating the reasons for leaving, and hoping that his departure would not be misunderstood. He has also said in the letter that those who have met here have done great work, and he confidently hoped by the time he reached Bombay, and sailed for London the happy news would reach him that a settlement on all points was reached.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

The departure of some delegates in view of the pressing engagements outside can, however, be considered as no cause for anxiety, as those who have left have fully acquainted the President and other delegates with their views, and any solutions reached by those who are still here would meet with their approval

The remaining delegates are determined go through all questions, and on conclusion of to-day's talks President Vijayaraghavachariar remarked to pressmen "We are determined to go through every question at any cost, and not to leave them where they are." This gives rise to the hope that definite conclusions would be reached before leaders disperse.

ALL PARTIES ANXIOUS TO REACH SETTLEMENT

Malaviyaji's Strenuous Efforts To Bridge Gulf

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The Conference Committee reassembled at 8 a.m. to-day and is understood to have taken up further consideration of the Sind problem in regard to which there are presently two seemingly irreconcilable attitudes, Sind Hindus refusing to agree to immediate separation unless it be without subvention from the Government of India and Muslims insisting upon immediate separation with subvention.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is endeavouring strenuously to bridge the gulf and in this connection had private talks with Sind Hindus. Several counter proposals are also before the Committee which is still sitting.—A. P.

"ALL PARTIES ANXIOUS TO REACH SETTLEMENT"

Rajendra Babu On Unity Conference Prospects

PATNA, Nov. 5.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who returned from Allahabad this morning to attend the Provincial Anti-Untouchability Conference here interviewed by the Associated Press about the prospects of the Unity Conference said that the discussions were marked by good temper. All parties were anxious to reach a settlement though each one was pressing its own point of view. He added that the Sind question was under discussion when he left. The discussions in the committee stage were general and no defenite conclusions had been reached. He expected that the Conference would take another day or two for finishing its work. Considering the complexity of the questions the conference was discussing he thought that they were making the best use of the time.

He proposes to proceed to Allahabad to-night or to-morrow morning to rejoin the discussions —A. P.

"NO TRUE SWARAJ WITHOUT UNITY"

Karachi Women Urge Give And-Take Policy

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

The Women's Swadeshi Conference under the auspices of the "Buy Indian League," Miss Vinodani Nilkanth presiding, passed a number of resolutions, "inter alia", congratulating Pandit Malaviya and Maulana Shaukat Ali on earnest efforts for national unity without which true Swaraj was unattainable, appealing to Allahabad Conference delegates to approach the problems with a will to unite and overcome all obstacles in a spirit of give-and-take, regretting the absence of women in the list of invitees to the Conference, and warning the delegates that women will not accept any settlement in which they were segregated to separate electorates.

One resolution urges women to use Swadeshi clothes, and warns women against the use of Japanese artificial silks which are palmed off as Swadeshi.

Another resolution urges that penalty under the Sarda Act should be made exemplary.

The Conference expressed the opinion that at least 15 per cent of seats should be reserved for women in all Municipalities and local bodies and called upon women to treat Harijans as equals and join whole-heartedly in great drive against untouchability.—A. P.

EIGHT CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

For Taking Out Procession And Picketing

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Eight persons were arrested in Bombay in connection with carrying on Congress activities on Sunday. Two of them were arrested for attempting to take out a procession at Lalbaug, and the rest were arrested by the Princess Street police for picketing a cycle shop at Kalbadevi and selling the "Boycott Supplement" of the Congress Bulletin at Mangaldas Cloth Market, Sheikh Memon Street.

GERMAN CLAIM FOR EQUALITY

Herriot Admits Its Justice

LONDON, November 6.

Touloue.—The fact that agreement has already been reached on essential points in the negotiations for a pact of non-aggression with Russia, was revealed by M. Herriot in a survey of foreign affairs at the Radical-Socialist Congress in the course of which he vehemently reaffirmed France's devotion to peace and repudiated the rumours about the lack of harmony among those responsible for the French disarmament plan.

M. Herriot admitted the justice of Germany's equality claim provided its sole object was to increase security, but declared that if there was any concealed intention to rearm, France would offer the most determined opposition. He concluded by paying a striking tribute to the value of Britain's pledge.

EFFICACY OF AGREEMENTS.

When replying a question querying the reliance to be placed on the signing of Treaty of Locarno and Briand-Kellogg Pact he asserted:

"I firmly believe in the efficacy of these agreements. When it is remembered that Britain entered the Great War solely because she had put her signature to the treaty guaranteeing neutrality of Belgium, it is impossible to doubt the value of her signature."—Reuter.

EASY CONDITIONS IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edged Securities Quiet

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the money market with recent good supplies augumented by large Government and other disbursements easy conditions continued throughout the week. Fifty million sterling Treasury Bills were again allotted to Government's advantage the rate being further reduced to ten shillings eleven pence.

On Stock Exchange, gilt-edged securities to-day were quiet but practically all speculative sections reflected the overnight rally of Wall Street. Liverpool cotton improved, otherwise commodity markets were devoid of interest.

Wall Street opened firm and more cheerful undertone prevailed.—Reuter.

U. P. SPECIAL POWERS BILL

Motion For Reference To Select Committee

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

In U. P. Council, to-day, President Sir Sita Ram presiding, the Finance Member introduced the U. P. Special Powers Bill and moved its reference to the Select Committee with instructions to report by November 15. He surveyed the events necessitating the promulgation of Ordinances, and described their achievement of combating subversive activities as well as agrarian revolution with which the Province was threatened last December. He also reviewed the circumstances which rendered special legislation necessary and said that it was intended not only for this Government, but also its successor, which, in the early stages, would be peculiarly vulnerable to threats and attacks from unscrupulous agitators.

A Non-official Muslim Member, opposing, said that the remedy lay in asking the Imperial Government wholeheartedly to accept the demand for self-Government.

The debate had not concluded when the House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Hoover's Fighting Speech

"DEMOCRATS SEEKING TO DESTROY WHOLE AMERICAN SYSTEM

LONDON, Nov. 6.

New York.—The closing stages of the Presidential election campaign were marked by a fighting speech by President Hoover at St. Pauls, Minnesota, in the course of which he accused the Democrats of "seeking to play on discontent," and said that "groups of men" in the United States were seeking to produce philosophy of Government which would destroy the whole American system. It was the same philosophy which had poisoned all Europe. "Fumes of Witches in the cauldron boiled in Russia," he added, "have spread all over Europe."

A Bedlam of shrieking and flag-waving greeted the appearance of Mr. Roosevelt at the great Tammany rally, at Madison Square Garden, last evening. He declared that Democrats realised that everyone of the American people was entitled to an opportunity to earn living.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE STRIKE ENDS

Workers Agree To 14 p. c. Cut

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Work in Lancashire Spinning Mills will be in full swing on Monday after a week's stoppage. The ballot of the spinners gave only a small majority to continue the strike whereas the strike decision requires four to one majority. The Joint Committee agreed to ratify last week's agreement for 14 per cent. reduction in the wages.—Reuter.

QUEBEC JAIL OUTBREAK

Three Warders And Three Convicts Injured

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.

A second outbreak in a Canadian prison within a fortnight occurred in the large Dominion Penitentiary, St. Vincent De Paul, Quebec, where five convicts secretly took possession of knives and clubs and attacked the warders. In the ensuing struggle, a tailor shop was set fire to. Fifteen occupants made a determined effort to escape but were eventually driven back into their cells.

Three warders and three convicts were injured. Great majority of 1,152 inmates were apparently not involved.—Reuter.

INCONCLUSIVE TALKS ON PUNJAB REPRESENTATION

Dr. Mahmood Suggests Undiluted Joint-Electorates With Adult Franchise

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

Discussions at this afternoon's meetings of the sub-committee of the Conference, it is understood, referred to two subjects only namely, the separation of Sind and representation in the Punjab. The former question was discussed earlier and it is understood a formula was suggested by Sind Hindu delegates that a Committee of four members, one All-India Hindu leader one All-India Muslim leader and one Sind Hindu leader and one Sind Muslim leader be appointed to go into the question of separation and report at a later stage to the Conference, it being understood that separation would be granted only on condition that the province bore its own expenditure and no subvention was asked from the Central treasury. This suggestion did not find support of Muslims who considered it merely shelving the question for some more time.

SUPPORT FOR SEPARATION.

Sheikh Abdul Majid of Karachi and President, Khilafat Committee is said to have made a strong case for separation which was further supported by Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji who gave statistics to show that the province could be made self-supporting.

I understand many Hindus from other provinces and Christian delegates favoured separation.

SIND HINDUS ADAMANT.

Sind Hindu delegates however did not change their mind and the question thus remained unsolved. Those immediately concerned with the question on either side are still making efforts to find an agreed formula.

PUNJAB QUESTION.

Members then took up the question of representation in the Punjab which occupied the rest of the time. Several schemes were suggested mainly by the Sikh delegates, one proposing that the province should be split up into two one part with a majority of Hindus and Sikhs and the other with a Muslim majority. Another proposal was to distribute the whole province into three cantons and to apply the Swiss system to each of them. These proposals however did not find support and several members strongly dissented from them, among them being the President Vijayaraghavachari, who it is understood, gave very cogent reasons to show that from constitutional points of view the schemes were impracticable.

SIKHS FOR SAFEGUARDS.

It is further understood that Sikh delegates suggested that they would agree to a bare Muslim majority only if some safeguards were provided for them, among them being that, out of four members in the Cabinet one must be Sikh another Hindu and rest two Muslims and in no case the latter should have majority in the Cabinet.

This was strongly opposed by Muslims as well as Christians the latter suggesting that such arrangements would leave no chance for them ever to get their representative on the Cabinet. Another safeguard urged by Sikhs was that no programme of any Ministry should have the approval of the legislature if one-fourth members of any community opposed it.

WHY NOT UNDILUTED JOINT ELECTORATES?

Discussion at one stage are said to have been very lively when Doctor Syed Mahmood is understood to have suggested that there should be in the Punjab no reservation of any kind for anyone either in the House or in the Cabinet and there should be undiluted joint electorates either with adult franchise or with a scheme under which the population would be reflected in voting lists.

HINDUS' COUNTER PROPOSAL.

This suggestion based on absolutely National lines coming from Muslims with a guarantee that they undertook to persuade the Punjab Muslims to accept, it surprised the Hindu and Sikh delegates but they shelved it with the reply that they would agree to it only in case Muslims were prepared to apply the same principle to all provinces and not restrict it to the Punjab alone. Discussions on this question were also thus inconclusive when members dispersed this evening. Muslim members are meeting at 9-30 p.m. at Mr. Zuhur Ahmed's residence while the whole Committee will resume work on Sunday morning.

SHAUKAT ALI TO SAIL TO-DAY

"Breach Of Contract To Postpone American Tour"

OTHER MUSLIM LEADERS, COMPETENT TO NEGOTIATE, SAYS MAULANA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

According to a telegram received by the Khilafat House late this evening, Maulana Shaukat Ali, is reaching Bombay on Monday morning at nine o'clock by Calcutta Mail, and sails for America by s.s. "Victoria" at 11 a.m.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Contrary to expectations and despite all efforts till late this morning to persuade him to postpone his departure, Maulana Shaukat Ali left for Bombay this morning.

The Maulana who remained closetted with the Sind Hindu leaders, pleaded that he had no alternative but to sail for America on November 7, as failure on his part to do would be tantamount to a breach of contract concerning his lecture tour in America. He declared however that other Muslim leaders participating in the deliberations were quite competent to negotiate and as his point of view was too well known by now, he hoped that the final conclusions would meet with ready approval of himself and his party.

Two other leading delegates who found themselves compelled to leave at this stage are Raja Narendranath and Sir Sunder Singh Magdwa who are returning to Lahore to-day.

HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

Interviewed by the Associated Press before their departure, they expressed themselves hopeful about the ultimate success of the present deliberations and added that their absence would not create any difficulties as regards.

points of view were already known but furthermore they had deputed others to emphasise their views on all the questions particularly the Punjab. Asked if they would feel themselves bound by any agreements which might be reached in their absence Raja Narendranath said these would first have to be placed before their respective parties for approval. He hoped however that there would be no great difficulty in this regard.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS

Mr. S. Chetty Resigns From Executive Committee

TO BE FREE TO REPLY TO FEDERATION'S CRITICISM

NEW DELHI, November 6.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty has sent in his resignation of membership of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce to be free to advocate his point of view about the Ottawa agreement, and reply to the Federation's criticism.

Government plans for opening the Ottawa debate to-morrow are that, Sir Joseph Bhore will take 45 minutes to make his speech after which the Opposition will put in its speakers. Mr. Chetty is not likely to intervene till a later stage.—A.P.

ORDINANCE BILL

Presentation Of Select Committee's Report

NEW DELHI, November 6.

The report of the Ordinance Bill select committee will be presented to-morrow and it is not improbable that some reference will be made to the alleged breach of convention through publication of the Select Committee's detailed proceedings in some sections of the press.—A.P.

ORDINANCE BILL SELECT COMMITTEE

Dissenting Minute By Seven Oppositionists

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

It is understood that the seven opposition members of the Select Committee of the Ordinance Bill are submitting a minute of dissent against the majority report signed by the other seven members.

Dissenting members include the four who walked out.—A. P.

INSULL TAKEN TO NURSING HOME

Court Of Appeal Upholds Arrest

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Athens.—The Court of Appeal upheld the arrest of Insull after discussion 'in camera' which was sometimes so heated that cries could be heard outside.

The decision followed an impassioned appeal by Insull's lawyer Ladas who declared that Insull sought the hospitality of Greece and had made no attempt to leave although he could have gone to Bulgaria or Yugoslavia which had no extradition treaty with the United States.

Later Insull, who has been certified to be suffering from diabetes and heart, was removed to a nursing home.—Reuter.

NEW MADRAS MINISTRY

Chances Of Mr. Naidu's "No-Confidence" Motion

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

About 20 members of the Madras Legislative Council supporting Mr. Munuswami Naidu, the ex-Minister met at his residence and decided to secede from the Justice Council Party. They also decided to form a separate party called "the Justice Democratic Party", membership to which it is stated will be open to all communities.

Prominent members of this party have been consulting the opposition members regarding the chances of a no-confidence motion against the ministry but looking to the respective positions of the parties it is doubtful whether the no-confidence motion would succeed if one is brought forward.—A.P.

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WANTED—PARTNERS for proposed Sugar Factory, in largest up country sugar growing tract. Excellent prospects. Bona fide and experienced financiers to please communicate with B. D. JOSHI, staying at the Taj from 6th to 10th November
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Public Notices

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Notification

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, PALACOLE, passed in its Resolution No. 74, dated 31-8-1932, that the Government may be requested to grant licence to any Company which they deem proper for electrification of Palacole town (West Godavari District under the following conditions.

(1) That the charges already incurred by the Municipal Council for preliminary investigation of electrical scheme should be refunded to the Council by the Company which undertakes the scheme.

(2) That the rates for consumption of the electricity supplied to the Municipa. Council should not excess those adopted for town consumption.

(3) That a security must be given as proposed by Government to execute and complete the scheme immediately.

(4) That after obtaining necessary licence from Government the execution of the scheme should be immediately started and completed without break.

Applications are therefore invited for electrification of the Palacole town.

Chairman,
Municipal Council, Palacole.
West Godavary District.
31-10-1932
5729

Public Notices

NOTICE

To,
Messrs. MORESHWAR S. PARULKAR and 833 other members of the GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY of Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

I am directed by the Board of Trustees to inform you that at the Special General Meeting of our Community convened in the "Blavatsky Lodge" on 25th September, 1932, to consider your requisition, dated 10th July, 1932, the following resolution was passed almost unanimously only two members dissenting:—

"This Special General Meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay after considering the requisition of Mr. Moreshwar Sakharam Parulkar and 833 members of the community dated 10th July 1932 directs the Trustees of the Temples of the Community to inform the requisitionists that the temples of the Community in Bombay have always been open to all Hindus and that they shall remain open hereafter to all Hindus including the so-called untouchables. The so-called untouchables shall have and enjoy the same rights in respect of these temples as are enjoyed by caste Hindus."

B. V. NERURKAR,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of temples charitable Institutions and funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay.
R8356

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of Asphaltic Cement containing about 200 tons of Bitumen for Hot Mix Plant will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupee One to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th November, 1932.
5744

The Belapur Company, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, 14th November, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Building Churchgate Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1932.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Kikabhai Premchand, K.t, as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., and D. Moir, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of November to the 21st day of November, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
JOSEPH KAY,
Managing Director,
Managers,
Bombay, 1st November, 1932

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 5th day of December, 1932. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register, on the 7th November, 1932.
5733

Public Notices

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 30th November, 1932, for supplying Stationery and Paper. Apply for Tender to the MANAGER, PRESS AND STATIONERY, Gwalior State. Price Rs. 2 only.
5743

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHADEO SHIVRAM PANDIT has contracted to sell to my client GANESH GOVIND NAVARE, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, at 28, Carnac Road, Kalbadevi Post (near Small Causes Court) within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 452 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 70 of the Dadar Matunga South Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement for the City of Bombay in City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 71 of the said estate, on the south-east by Plot No. 69 of the said estate, on the South-West by a road 40 feet in width and on the North-West by a road 60 feet in width which piece of land bears New Survey No. 1252 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 6a/10 of Matunga Division together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor only which said premises are now in the occupation of the lessee and his tenants and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward F. Ward No. 6702 and Street No. 269 at Naigaum Road.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1932.

GULAMALI G. MERCHANT,
Advocate for Purchaser.
5742

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHANDULAL GULABDAS, Hindu Inhabitant, late of Bombay, a Merchant, residing at the time of his death at No. 359, called Parvati Building, Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

BAI SAVITA, widow of Chandulal Gulabdas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 359, called Parvati Building, Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, executrix named in the Will of the deceased ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL

The 21st day of October, 1932.
Messrs. RAMANLAL AND HIMATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5745

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THE BIG LAUGH TEAM
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
ZASU PITTS
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Universal's Comedy Screen
"THE UNEXPECTED FATHER"

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A MUSICAL AND HUMOROUS EXTRAVAGANZA
"THE MAYOR'S NEST"
with
SYDNEY HOWARD

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screens Perfect Pair
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARREL
in their gayest romance
"DELICIOUS"
A Fox Picture.

PERFECT
FROM ANY ANGLE STORY, STAR AND DIRECTION
MADHURI
AN IMMORTAL IMPERIAL TALKIE
SULOCHANA THE SUPREME
is at her best in her First Talkie
Classical Songs of
PATWARDHAN
the renowned Actor of Balgandharva Co.
will delight you.
with
JAMSHEDJI, HADI, GULAM MAHOMED & CHANDA
Shows at:—5, 7-45, & 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
s Tange Maru	885	31 Oct	13 Nov.
Kashima Maru	9000	.....	@15 Nov.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	2 Nov	15 Nov.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@26 Nov.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Nov	30 Nov.
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@12 Dec.
x Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Tai n Maru	3159	5 Dec.	17 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Terukuni Maru	12000	21 Nov.	7 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Dec.	24 Dec.

REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE

	Single £	Return £
First	35	50
Second	22	40
Steerage ...	10-10	...

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent. reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd Class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.

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'Phone No. 20279
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Near Byculla Rly. Station, Parel Rd.
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United Artists' Aviation Spectacle
Hell's Angels
with
JEAN HARLOW, JAMES HALL
and other stars.

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
5-30 8 and 10-30 P. M.
Saturday Sunday and Friday
Matinees at 3 P. M.
NOW SHOWING
with HUGE CROWD
MADAN'S 100 Per cent.
Talking Comedy Smash
HATILY DULHAN
OR
"Taming of the Shrew"
With
ABBAS — LUXMI
MUKHTAR BEGUM

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SANKLI TANK NEW ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co. Attorneys for Sheth Hirji Ghelabhai and others the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Akbarali Mulla Abdul Hussein and others the Mortgagors under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st July 1921 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable property on MONDAY the 7TH NOVEMBER, 1932 at 4-30 P.M' (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Salt Batty or Foras Land on the Northern side of Sankli Tank New Road Bombay containing 964 square yards or thereabout inclusive of the passage or road nine feet in Breadth on the Eastern side of the said land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 102 New No. 13607 Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 1|3542, Cadastral Survey No. 1|1762 Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3971 (2) Street No. A|158 and bounded on the East by the said passage on the West by the sweeper's passage beyond which the property of Borah Jivaji Jafferji and others on the North by another property of Thaker Moarji and on the South by the said Sankli Tank New Road.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 41, Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CONNOISSEURS OF ANTIQUE ART CURIOS.

A Unique set of two figures of Buddha and a panel fully set and studded with turquoise, coral rough rubies and other stones in designs depicting the origin and history of the Buddhist religion. The temples and cornice are covered with thin metal plate hammered in designs.

May be viewed at the Sale Room of the undersigned where the offers will be received upto the 9th instant.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF 190 SALT BEDS AND AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT URAN.

Messrs. Crawford and Co' Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Sunday the 13th November 1932 at 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Uran on site as under:—

Lot 1:—All that piece or parcel of land containing 190 salt beds bearing No. 90 in the register of the Salt Department situate in the Registration Sub-District of Panvel at Mouje Pakhadi Bori Taluka Panvel District Kolaba and bearing Survey No. 169 Pot No. 5 and Survey No. 170 Pot No. 5 admeasuring 29 acres and 9 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Mr. F. X. DeSouza's salt pans, on or towards the South by Khajan, on or towards the East by Agar Sanjan No. 93 and on or towards the West by Khajan.

AT 3 P.M. ON SITE.

Lot 2.—All those pieces or parcels of land with building standing thereon situate at Mathavli in the Registration Sub-District of Panvel District Kolaba particulars whereof are as follows:—

Entry No. 4; Survey No 4; Hissa No. 1; Falni No. — Area A. G. 0-12-1|2; Assessment Rs. 0-11-6.

Street Nos. 500-509-510-510a.

For further particulars apply to:-
CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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THE RESULT OF
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KIDNEYS
ALL ACTIVE

When the system is overloaded and clogged with waste matter, poisonous acids and toxins form which sow the seeds of rheumatic and many other serious conditions.

APPENDICITIS PIMPLES
BLOOD PRESSURE LOSS OF APPETITE

Big troubles, little ones—*constipation* is a basic and contributory cause of all. So don't forget your daily dose of

BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE

The most pleasant of all "morning salts" and Nature's remedy.

Of all Chemists and Dealers.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO. Ltd
LONDON, E.6. Manufacturing Chemists. Est. 1741

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STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

Suitable for Gin Factory

1 MARSHALLS Drop Valve Steam Engine 10" x 17½" x 24".
1 KINGS PATENT Steam Engine 10½" x 19" x 24."
1 LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 x 7½" x 140.

Also Chimney Donkey Pump etc. all in good working order.

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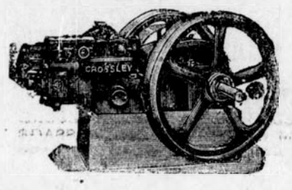

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Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite etc.

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GIRGAON, BOMBAY

The Greatest Aid To
MOTHER-HOOD.
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Manufactured by
THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACEUTICAL CO.
GUMTI BAZAR LAHORE.

Bombay Stockists:—
MONJI VISHRAM & Co.,
308—310, Shaikh Memon Street.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 4.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1931-32	Corresponding Week 1931	
Total in sight (excluding Linters)	5,509	677	6 261	672	Bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1,595	172	1,574	136	
Exports from U.S Ports	2,255	320	1.995	329	..
Of which to Japan	373	72	502	80	..
Of which to China	65	2	303	64	..
Of which to G B	353	82	240	47	..
Of which to Germany	623	52	422	65	..
Stock at New York	—	205	—	229	..
Stock at U.S Ports	—	4.329	—	4.435	..
Stock at U.S Interior Towns	—	2.133	—	1.904	..
World's Visible Supply	—	10.480	—	10,001	..
Of which American Cotton	—	8.815	—	8 239	..
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	3,498	315	3.231	291	..
Receipts at U.S Ports	3 345	429	3.839	411	..

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Nov. 5

December	6.38
January 1933	6.44
March 1933	6.55
May 1933	6.65
Middling Spot	6.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Nov 5

December	6.34
January	6.40
Middling Spot	6.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Nov. 5

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 52.000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 5, 10-10 a.m. Quotations

		Today's Price
November		5,29
December		5,28
January 1933	5.24	5.27
February 1933		5.28
March 1933	5.27	5.30
April 1933		5.31
May 1933	5.29	5.32
June 1933		5.33
July 1933	5.31	5.34
August 1933		5.35
September 1933		5.36
October 1933		5.37
November 1933		5.38
Middling Spot		5.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 5,

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
November	7,68
December	7.64
January 1933	7.72
March 1933	7.79
May 1933	7.86
July 1933	7.91
October 1933	7,99
F.G.F. Spot	7.98

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 5,

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.11
Fine (Good staple)	5,23
Superfine (Good staple)	5,35
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.50
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.42
Fully Good	4.52
Fine	4.62
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.52
Fine	4.62
Superfine	4,72

LONDON SILVER
London, Nov. 5.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	18-1/4
Forward	18-5/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Nov. 5.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6 5 3

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, Nov. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64 lb. cargoes Jan./Feb. paid 23/-.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 23/-.
Wheat South Australian Parcels Oct. buyers 26/3.

LONDON COFFEE
London, Nov. 5.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot seller 2-19/32

IT IS YOURS
SLOW BUT SURE RECOVERY
TRY AND BE CONVINCED

The Atank Nigrah Pills

SPECIFIC REMEDY to CURE
Brain-Fag, Constipation etc.,
Rupee One (32 Pills).
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR)
Bombay Branch:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Figures Of Gross Earnings

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of October 1932 and for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1932 subject to adjustments were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the month of Oct. 1931 Rs.	For the month of Oct. 1932 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd	4.28.109	4.14.094
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4.79.998	5.41.545
The Tata Power Co. Ltd.	4,53,945	4,97.027

	For fiscal year to Oct. 31, 1931 Rs.	For rent fiscal year to Oct 31, 1932 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	19,03,651	18,36.295
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	19,92,677	21,69,469
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	19,17,782	19,45.398

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Nov. 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £14-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Registered £119
P. & O. Banking Corporation, £8-1/4.
National Bank of India £43-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £109-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £109-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £55.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £77
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £88
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. £106-1/2
Consols 2½ per cent £76-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent. £99-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £108-1/2.

LONDON METAL
London, Nov. 5.

Market Closed.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Nov. 5.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) C. I. F., ton no offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) C. I. F. ton £11: 10: 0 Nov./Dec. value.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent, Nov./Dec. sellers £11:17:6.

LINSEED
London, Nov. 5.

(Linseed Calcutta (London) ton Nov./Dec. sellers £10:16:0.
Linseed La Plata C. I. F. Hull ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £8:12:6
Bombay (London) Hull ton Nov./Dec. sellers £11:10:0

LINSEED
London, Nov. 5.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt. Dec. sellers 16/6
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan./Apl. sellers 16/10½

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
London, Nov. 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Nov. 5

T. T. London on Berlin	13.91
T. T. London on Amsterdam	8.20-1/2
T. T. London on Brussels	23.70-1/2
T. T. London on Madrid	40.34
T. T. London on Milan	64.40
T. T. London on Berne	17.11
T. T. London on Paris	83.94
T. T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.29-13/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Nov. 5.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 Months 1-49/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-49/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills. 3 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months, 2-3/4 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKETS

Weekly Review

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Messrs Devidas Narsee writes. The American market this week is 31 points lower having fluctuated between 6.37 (Jan.) which was the highest (26th Oct.) and 6.04 which was the lowest (3rd Nov.) the range for the week being 33 points. The market was dull and sagging on liquidation, Southern hedge-selling and continuance of weakness in Stock market. There was good trade buying in evidence but the market did not advance owing to apathy in all markets pending the Presidential election. There is also a waiting attitude on the part of the Operators in view of the next Bureau Report which is due for publication on the 9th instant.

Our local market closes Rs. 6-1/4 lower. The highest rate (Broach A./May) touched was Rs 214 (29th Oct.) and the lowest was Rs. 206-1/4 (2nd Nov.) the range for the week being Rs 7.-3/4. The prices here eased but not fully in sympathy with the decline in America as the Japanese remained buyers. Also the sagging tendency of the Cross-rate helped the market to remain comparatively steady. Tejimandi premium is Rs. 31

To-day's closing rates compared to last week's are as follows:—

Broach A/May.
28th Oct. ..... Rs. 214½
4th Nov. (Nom.) ..... Rs. 208

New York Jan.
27th Oct. 6.41
3rd Nov. 6.04

Liverpool Jan.
27th Oct. 5.27
3rd Nov. 5.12

SILVER.

The market remained quiet but steady on better Shanghai Exchange and lower Dollar-Sterling Exchange. The highest rate for Kartak Sett. was Rs. 56-13 (1st Nov.) and the lowest was Rs 56-7 (2nd Nov.). The highest rate for Shanghai T. T. on London was 1-9 13/16 (29th Oct.) and the lowest was 1-9 9/16 (31st Oct.) The highest rate for London Silver was 18 3/16 (1st Nov.) and the lowest was 17 15/16 (28th Oct.) New York (Ready) highest was 27 1/8 (1st Nov.) and the lowest was 26 3/4 (28th Oct.), while New York (Dec.) highest was 27.68 (28th Oct.) and the lowest was 27.22 (31st Oct.). A London report states: "The market was quiet but steady, partly in sympathy with the fall in Sterling and on rather firmer advices from China."

To-day's quotation for Silver here is Rs. 56-11 (Nov. Sett.) as against Rs. 56/10 last week. Tejimandi premium is Rs. 0/10/0 for Nov. Sett.

GOLD.

The rate for Sovereign (Nov.) fluctuated between Rs. 19/7/9 and Rs. 19/1/3. The London-New York Cross-Rate fluctuated between 3.32 7/16 the highest (2nd Nov.) and 3.28 the lowest (28th. Oct.). To-day's opening Cross-rate is 3.29 3/8. The London Gold price per oz. is £6-.5-4 against £6.5-8 last week.

LINSEED.

To-day's quotation (May) is Rs. 6-10-0 compared with Rs 6-12-9 last week. The highest rate was Rs. 6/13/3 (28th Oct.) and the lowest was Rs. 6/9/0 (2nd Nov.). Tejimandi premium is Rs. 0/11/6.

WHEAT.

To-day's quotation (May) is Rs. 4/14/0 compared with Rs. 5/1/6 last week. The highest rate was Rs. 5/1/0 (29th Oct.) and the lowest was Rs 4/12/6 (2nd Nov.). Tejimandi premium is Rs. 0-7-3.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 4.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co., 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay).

Prices per ton—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per cwt.—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-1; Epsom Salt Rs. 5; Sago Flour 1st suality Rs. 4-13-6; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 7-3; Dextrine Potato White Rs. 9-14; Zinc Chloride Rs. 16; Magneisum Chloride, German Rs. 4-7; Australian Mutton Tallow white Rs. 22-8; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-2; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German small packing Rs. 8-2; Sodium Sulphide English, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 8-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 44; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda small packing Rs. 40; Brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 34; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 25.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs 0-10-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-10-0; Aniline Salt Electro Rs. 0-10-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-8-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Our sugar market ruled quiet during the early part of the week and weak during the latter part of the week under review, thus steady prices by the whole section by about 2 annas per cwt and forward prices by about 2½ annas per cwt. Moorat transactions which are of fair amount to 4 re. ord figure compared with any other day of the year passed off on the 30th last with only a turnover of 2 to 3 thousand tons against about 40,000 tons last Diwali. The apathy at the moment is due to lower offers for European Beet sugars reduced Trust limits for West Coast India and anticipated pressure of further approaching arrivals.

The British Indian Importer disposed off about 750 tons of Continental Sugar Double Bags December shipment at Rs. 5/3. Offices could dispose off a few hundred tons steamers in harbour at about Rs. 5/4.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were: Rs. 15/3/3 and Rs. 14/15/6 for Java Ready Sugar as well as African Ready Sugar. Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 5/2 for September. Rs 5/3/9 and Rs. 5/1/3 for October and Nov./Dec. and Rs. 5/5 and Rs. 5/3 for Jan.-March shipments.

Calcutta and Karachi:—Calcutta market was unaffected by Java reductions. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest informations are Rs. 10/8/6 and Rs. 14/5/6 respectively.

Foreign Markets:—Foreign markets rule rather steadier with a gain of 2 to 4 points in New York and 2 to 3d. in London. Further details of Java Trust limits for White sugars are as follows:—

F. 5½ for Bombay, Karachi and Kathiawar ports.
F. 5½ for Aden and Zanzibar.
F. 5-3/4 for Colombo and Malabar coast.
F. 6 for Calcutta. Madras, Rangoon and rest of India.

2nd Sugar Cane Forecasts for India: The area so far reported this year comes to 2,998.000 acres as against 2,817,000 acres reported at this time last year, which shows an increase of 6 per cent.

Arrivals:—S.S. Risaldar and S.S. Arabia arrived during the week, with about 38,000 and 18,500 bags of Java Sugar S.S. Subedar, S.S. Hatarana and S.S. Sumatra are expected to arrive on the 5th instant. 3rd Dec. and 11th Dec. with about 53.000, 30.000 and 30.000 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. Takliva is also expected to arrive on the 5th instant with about 10,000 bags of Mozambique Sugar.

Offtake & Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 35,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 45,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/15/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Subedar Rs. 5/1/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 5/1/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov/Dec. 5/1/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./March Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

African Sugar:—
Ready Rs 14/15/6 per cwt.
Tone:—Weak.

Progress 1931-32
discloses
an **INCREASE** of
50%
of completed Business
OVER
1930-1931
For Details and Agency apply to:
UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA
or
Chief Agents:
Messrs. Asiatic Trading Co.,
33, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay

Rs. 2000 for solving 2 simple puzzles!

Clue to No. 4. (Butter - Good things bring their own reward. "Don't ..... 6 .. 2 .... 4 .. 2 .... 6 ..... 7 ... 3 .. 2 ..... 8"

A "caption" is selected for *this picture*, but the actual words are withdrawn and replaced by dots. Each dot denotes a letter and each group of dots represents a word. For example: "Daddy, I want to whisper" would look like this:—Daddy 1 .... 4 .. 2 ..... 7 It is left to the ingenuity of competitors to find the words that fit each series of dots for the above and three other pictures to follow. Watch for these pictures each week and in between enjoy Polson's Coffee and Butter. Four pictures with hidden captions form the entire competition which is divided into 2 parts. Part one for No. 1 and No 3 make one complete entry for the Coffee competition. Part two for No. 2 and No. 4 make one complete entry for the Butter competition. These pictures Nos. 1, 2 3, & 4. will appear in rotation in this paper once per week on the *same day* until the middle of December. Competitors must find the four hidden captions and each entry must be accompanied by one Present ticket from a 1 lb. Polson's Coffee tin for the Coffee section and from a 1 lb. Polson's Pasteurised Butter tin for the Butter section. Otherwise it is not eligible for prizes. Make as many entries as you please. The title for each picture has been decided on and is kept in a sealed cover. If no competitor submits the exact title as previously laid down, the nearest will get the prizes. Prizes are 1st in each section Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 150; 3rd Rs. 50; 10 Prizes of Rs. 20 each and 10 Prizes of Rs. 10 each. Total, Rs 2.000. Please forward all entries to Polson Mfg. Co., 211/219 Frere Road. (Post Box No. 367), Fort, Bombay to arrive before 31st December 1932, the date the competition closes. Print name and address clearly and mark your envelope "Competition." Our decision must be considered as final and no correspondence will be entered into. Results will be published in this paper on 21st January, 1933.

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last year's New Business Over Rs. 1,42,00,000
Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000
Last Bonus (Quinquennial) **Rs. 100 per 1,000** Endowment Assurances.

A Purely Indian Life Office

Lower Premiums Larger Bonuses, Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

Please watch the Bonus results to be out this year-end.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissaria: Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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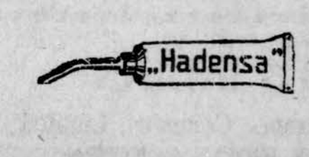

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PAYING FOR THE RIOTS

Corporation Demand Change Of Practice

LANDLORDS' DIFFICULTIES

BOMBAY, Friday.

In a letter to the Municipal Corporation, regarding the collection of riot compensation through municipal agency, the Commissioner refers to a letter from the local Government inviting "more detailed proposals" on the following two suggestions, which have been made in the past: (i) that the Municipal Commissioner should be allowed to add a lump percentage to the amount of the tax to make up for exemptions, short recoveries and cost of collection, and (ii) that steps should be taken to minimise the difficulties caused by exemptions and says:—

With regard to (i), I might state that short recovery of the compensation awarded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate is due, apart from normal reasons, to the procedure followed in respect of the grant of exemptions from the levy of the compensation. Under Section 45 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the compensation is to be recovered 'by an addition to the general tax'; and under Section 46 (1) of the Act the addition to the general tax is to be recovered from persons liable therefor 'in the same manner as the general tax due from them.'

PRESENT PROCEDURE.

Now according to the successive orders issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in that behalf, claims for exemption from the levy of the compensation are required to be made within a period of thirty days of the first demand for payment of the addition to the general tax', the onus of proving such a claim to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner being placed on the person making it. The procedure followed for collecting the compensation accordingly is to apportion the total amount amongst the owners, other than those exempted, of properties liable to it, in proportion to their rateable value and to issue bills for the amount to be collected from each owner. The claims for exemption preferred within thirty days of the presentation of the bills are then investigated and the bills in respect of the admitted claims cancelled. The result is that the total amount of compensation collected falls short of the amount to be recovered to the extent of the exemptions granted.

In order to meet the above deficits, it has been suggested in the past that the Municipal Commissioner should be authorised to add a lump percentage to the amount of compensation awarded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In 1922-23 and in 1924 an addition of five per cent. was made with the concurrence of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the amount of compensation awarded by him. But as this addition was subsequently found to be unwarranted in law, the bills outstanding after the full amount of the compensation had been collected were cancelled so as to bring the recoveries within the limits authorized by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

NON-RECOVERABLE DEBT.

I might, however, point out that the question of short recoveries howsoever arising is of no direct interest to the Corporation, as the Municipal Solicitors who were consulted in the matter advise as follows:—

"Section 46 of the Police Act directs the method of recovery. That recovery is a personal recovery only and is a debt due by the persons pointed out and not recoverable out of the premises in respect of which the general tax was calculated. If therefore one of these persons is unable to pay and still is personally liable for general tax in respect of premises, the additional general tax cannot be recovered from the premises. It follows therefore that a debt becoming irrecoverable from the person liable is not recoverable at all and our construction of the two Sections (45 and 46 of the Police Act) leads us to the opinion that the Municipal Commissioner in effecting recovery is merely an agent and cannot therefore be held liable for a non-recoverable debt."

In so far, however, as the short recovery arises out of a defective procedure followed in respect of the grant of exemptions, it can be obviated if the exemptions to be allowed were determined before the issue of bills instead of after their issue as at present. For this purpose, I would suggest that the instructions in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order, which provide that a claim for exemption must be made within thirty days of the first demand for payment, should be altered as so to require that claims for exception should be submitted to the Chief Presidency Magistrate within thirty days after publication of his order. The claims would then be investigated by the Municipal Commissioner, who would apportion the amount of compensation to be collected amongst the residue of the property owners found liable. I recommend that this suggestion may be brought to the notice of Government.

COST OF COLLECTION.

The question of the cost of collection is of more immediate interest to the Corporation. It was pointed out to the Chief Presidency Magistrate in 1925 that there was no reason why the municipality, which was more often than not a sufferer by the disturbances, should in addition, be mulcted in respect of the expenses of collecting the compensation. The Chief Presidency Magistrate agreed with this view and suggested that the Corporation should press for an amendment of the City of Bombay Police Act by the addition of the following proviso to clause (b) of Section 45 of that Act:—

"Provided that the Chief Presidency Magistrate may require the Municipal Commissioner to recover in the manner set forth above a further amount of 10 per cent. of the total amount in order to cover exemptions granted under sub-section (2) and the cost of recovery of the total amount awarded. It shall be within the discretion of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to decide what proportion of the additional percentage to be recovered shall go towards the cost of recovery of the total amount awarded."

A proposal to amend the law in the manner suggested was submitted to the Corporation under the Municipal Commissioner's letter, dated 2nd September, 1925, but it was lost sight of in the larger issues raised by the Corporation, viz., the repeal of Section 45 of the City Police Act or relieving the Corporation of the odium of recovering the compensation. As these issues have been negatived by Government, it is necessary to reconsider the original suggestion.

INDIRECT LIABILITY.

The cost of collecting the compensation must obviously be borne by those from whom the compensation is recoverable and not by the general tax-payer. As matters stand at present, the latter is indirectly made liable to it by throwing the entire cost of collection on the Municipality. The preliminary work in connection with the bills for the addition to the general tax is laborious; while the work of collection is found to be extremely difficult owing to the unpopularity of the impost.

Delay in effecting recoveries has been due to certain legal difficulties arising out of the terms of the orders, which have only recently been settled and the orders revised. The number of bills required to be issued to collect the aggregate amount of Rs. 7,86,819 will be approximately 45,000. To this will have to be added further bills in connection with the communal riots of 1932, the damage caused by which has been on an unprecedented scale. The recovery of this accumulated bills will involve an enormous addition to the normal work of the department, and will necessitate additional staff for the preparation and issue of bills as well as for their recovery.

I would, therefore, propose that the suggestion made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in 1925 may be adopted with a slight modification, and the City of Bombay Police Act amended so as to empower the Chief Presidency Magistrate to add an amount of three per cent. to the amount of compensation, which the Municipal Commissioner is directed to collect, this additional amount being payable to the Municipality on account of the cost of collection.

EXEMPTIONS.

With regard to the other difficulties caused by exemptions it may be mentioned that the effect of the exemptions hitherto granted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate is to exempt certain classes of persons, e.g. justices of the peace, title-holders, etc. from the payment of compensation. All properties belonging to these persons escape the levy although the properties may be actually occupied by persons not entitled to exemption; or even by persons directly connected with the riots. On the other hand all properties, the owners of which are not exempted, are liable to pay compensation, although the properties are occupied by exempted persons namely justices of the peace, title-holders Government or municipal servants etc. Several of these latter class owners have complained against the levy as being unwarranted to the extent of the exemption to which the tenants of these properties are entitled by the terms of the order.

In order to meet both the objections referred to above, it is suggested that the exemption to be allowed to justice of the peace, title-holders, etc., should be in respect of properties owned and occupied by them and should not extend as at present to properties owned by them but occupied by others who are not entitled to exemption. If the premises are partly occupied by persons, who are entitled to exemption and partly by those who are not, only those portions which are occupied by exempted persons should be exempted from the levy.

Secondly although under the law as stated above the compensation is to be recovered by an addition to the general tax, the exact proportion in which the addition is to be made in each case is not clearly specified in the statute. It should, therefore, be made clear that every addition to the general tax should be in proportion to the rateable value of properties or portions thereof not entitled to exemption.

TENANTS ESCAPE.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that while the object of the statute is to bring home their common responsibility to the residents of a locality where damage to person or property or both is caused in the prosecution of the common object of an unlawful assembly, this object is not infrequently defeated by reason of the fact that, as pointed out above, persons residing in buildings owned by those who are exempted from payment of the compensation, escape the levy even though they may have been concerned in the riots. Even in respect of buildings, the owners of which are not granted exemption, the tenants whether culpable or otherwise, virtually escape the burden as the law provides no effective means to the landlord of passing on the burden of the tenants. The only means now available to him in the case of a tenant who disputes payment is by way of suit; but few landlords would put themselves to the trouble of filing numerous petty suits against their tenants. It is therefore, essential that provision should be made by law that persons who have paid to the Municipal Commissioner any addition to the general tax in respect of any properties should, if they themselves were not in occupation of them during the period of the disturbance for which compensation has been awarded, be entitled to recover the amounts so paid from the persons in occupation of the properties during the said period.

Finally, the liability for payment of the addition to the general tax should attach to the property and if the property changes hands, the new owner should not under any circumstances be entitled to exemption.

FALLACY OF TAX.

Speaking generally, the Municipal Solicitors point out that Sections 45 and 46 of the City of Bombay Police Act are fraught with difficulties not only in their application but also in their construction, and that a fallacy underlies these two Sections that the general tax is a tax on persons, whereas in point of fact under the Municipal Act the tax is a tax on lands and buildings and only recoverable to a certain extent against persons. This fallacy, they add, is imported in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order, inasmuch as the Municipal Commissioner is directed to recover the amount of compensation awarded by an addition to the general tax, which shall be imposed and levied proportionately to the assessment on premises in the ward specified while the exemptions granted under the order are personal. Such exemptions are, strictly speaking, not capable of application in construing the direction, because the assessment is an assessment on land and buildings and not on persons.

The Municipal Solicitors, therefore, suggest that these two sections require to be suitably amended."

The Law Committee of the Corporation after reading the above letter resolved that the communications be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the Mayor be requested to submit to Government the proposal made by the Commissioner in his report and request them to take the proposals into their consideration and to undertake legislation for the amendment of the City of Bombay Police Act accordingly.

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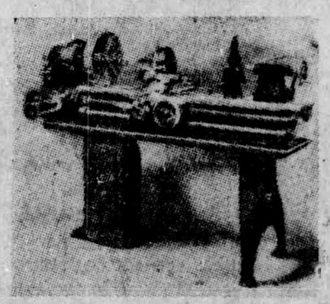

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Kartak Shood 9, 1989.
Muslim—Rajab 8, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad 2, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 41m.
Sunset—6h. 41m.
Hightide—7-36, 20-28.
Lowtide—0-51, 14-24.
Phases of the moon. Full Moon 13th November 0h 50m p.m. Last quarter 21st November 1h. 28m. p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Unexpected Father" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Mayor's nest." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EMPRESS—"Delicious." Daily at 6-30. and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Grand Hotel." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Law and Order." Daily at 6- 30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"One Hour With You." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Holy Terror." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Hatily Dulhan." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.

MATUNGA VYAYAM SHALA.—The opening ceremony of the above institution, Gopal Chowk, Laxminarayan Lane, Matunga (G. I.P.) will be performed to-day (Monday) at 8-0 a.m. by Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE.—At 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) Pandit Laxman Rao Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "Vedic Dharm" in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Road.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Physiological Laboratory to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Bikaner Ayurvedic Conference

BIKANER, Nov. 5.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Bikaner All-India Ayurvedic Conference, writes:

The 23rd Ayurvedic Conference will be held in January next from 12th to 15th under the presidentship of Kaviraj Shiromani Shyma Dasji Vidya Bachaspati of Calcutta.

Arrangements are being made by the Reception Committee to make it a complete success. The Reception Committee should be informed of the names and addresses of the Vaidyas attending the Conference atleast a fortnight before.

INDIA LEAGUE DELEGATION

Sailing Back To-day

The India League Delegation of the British Labour Party are sailing for England to-day by S. S. "Victoria."

The delegation consists of Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Whitley, Mr. Matters and Mr. Menon. They toured the different parts of India during the last four months, studying the situation, especially the working of the Ordinances.

Some of the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference, including Sir Purshottamdas, Thakurdas, are also leaving by the same boat

PATHE TO-DAY 3-30 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SECOND WEEK

THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW EVER SCREENED IN BOMBAY

PARAMOUNT SOUND NEWS AND MUSICAL SHORTS.

Indian President For I. L. O's Governing Body

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE'S UNANIMOUS ELECTION

HIS GREAT INFLUENCE AS MEMBER AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

NEW DELHI, November 4.

The following communique has been issued by the Indian branch of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

A telegram from Madrid announces that the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation has unanimously elected as its President for the forthcoming year Sir Atul Chatterjee. One of the two big League institutions has thus at its head to-day a brilliant son of India.

Sir Atul headed the list in the I.C.S. examination of 1896 and during his student days in England was one of a small batch of young men attracted by the teachings of the late Prof. Alfred Marshall. The foundations in economics which were then laid stood him in good stead during his official career during the course of which he filled in turn the highest posts of the Government of India.

SIR ATUL'S CAREER.

After serving as the member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour, Sir Atul was appointed High Commissioner for India in England. On his retirement from the High Commissionership in 1931, Sir Atul, because of his varied official and political experience and intimate knowledge of Indian conditions, was appointed a member of the India Coulcil.

The election of Sir Atul Chatterjee to the Presidentship of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. comes as a fitting tribute to his long and fruitful association with the I.L.O. ever since its foundation. Sir Atul was one of the delegates of the Government of India to the first I. .L Conference held at Washington in 1919. This connection of Sir Atul with the I.L.O. has been assiduously kept up, and out of the sixteen sessions of the I. L. Conference held from 1919 to 1932 he has attended no less than thirteen conferences as a delegate of the Government of India. Signal proof of the esteem in which Sir Atul was held at Geneva was given at the tenth session of the conference held in 1927, when he was unanimously elected as President of the conference.

SUPPORT FOR NOMINATION.

In supporting his nomination, Mr. Mertens (Belgium) on behalf of the workers' representatives, said that he did so not only because he knew that Sir Atul would make a good President, but because he represented a distant country which has always shown a great interest in the I. L. Organisation.

His Excellency Signor de Michelis, the Italian Minister, on behalf of the Governfent group, welcomed Sir Atul's nomination because of the proof he had given at previous conferences of his wisdom, firmness and impartiality.

HIS INFLUENCE AT GENEVA.

At the conclusion of the conference, Monsier Albert Thomas, the late Director of the I.L.O. congratulated Sir Atul on the manner in which he had discharged his duties, stating that he had conceived particular admiration of the qualities he had displayed as President. From 1926, Sir Atul occupied the seat in the Governing Body assigned to India in virtue of the country's position as one of the "eight countries of chief industrial importance". As a member of the Governing Body, Sir Atul had opportunities to become closely associated with the inner workings of the I.L.O. and began to take a leading part in shaping the policies and moulding the programmes of the Organisation. In 1931, he was elected vice-President of the Governing Body. Sir Atul's influence at Geneva is not, however, confined to the International Labour Organisation alone. He was a member of the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1925, and has also served as the vice-President of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations. Sir Atul's rise to a position of such eminence and influence at Geneva, besides being a fitting tribute to his great abilities and talents, is a matter of real gratification to Indians, as it has indisputably served to raise the prestige of India in the international sphere.

TWO OTHER INDIANS.

Besides Sir Atul Chatterjee, there are two other Indians in the Governing Body; the first is Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., who also has been connected with the I.L.O. from the days of the Washington Conference in 1919. The doughty champion of Indian labour interests, he has been a Deputy Member of the Governing Body since 1926 and has since been twice re-elected. From 1931, Indian employers have been represented by a substitute member in the person of Mr. David Erulkar, the representative of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in England and the President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. It is expected that when the size of the Governing Body is increased from 24 to 32 as it will be when the amendment to Article 393 of the Peace Treaty is ratified by Panama and Mexico, Indian employers and workers will be represented on the Governing Body not by Deputy Members as at present but by regular titular members.

FATAL FALL WHILE PAINTING SHIP

Muslim Worker Sucumbs In Hospital

BOMBAY, Sunday.

While performing the hazardous task of painting the port side of a ship by suspending himself to a rope, Makloos Rehman, a Muslim worker, employed on board s.s. "Souza" berthed in "A" Shed, Princess Dock met with a fatal accident yesterday. The rope gave way and Makloos fell from a considerable height down into the water. He was rescued and removed to the hospital. He died as a result of the injuries sustained due to the fall. The City Coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow.

Boy Knocked Down By Victoria

BOMBAY, Sunday.

As a result of injuries sustained in a street accident a four-year old boy named Hamen Ghauna died in the J. J. Hospital to-day.

It appears that the deceased was knocked down by a private victoria at the junction of Narayan Dhuru Street and Masjid Bunder Road yesterday evening. The boy was picked up and removed to the hospital where he died soon after admission. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

MUSLIM FATALLY ASSAULTED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

As a result of a brutal attack made on him by two unknown Mahomedans last evening Abdul Kader Sheikh Nabi died in the J. J. Hospital this morning.

The deceased it appears was proceeding along DeLisle Road when he was waylaid by two persons and severely assaulted. He died in the hospital as a result of a battered head.

LAND-OWNERS RIGHT TO TEAK TREES

Thana Memorial To Govt.

REPLY CONSIDERED TO BE DISAPPOINTING

(From A Correspondent)

SANJAN, Nov. 5.

About forty principal representatives of the agriculturists of the various talukas of the Thana District met at Sanjan to consider and discuss Government's recent reply to the Agriculturists' Memorial submitted two years ago on the question of the land-owners' right to teak trees on *Malki* lands. Among those present were Messrs. Dinsha Davierwalla, M. M. Karbhari M.L.C., K. T. Karulkar, Vrajlal Shah, Ponda Tulsidas and Abu Bakar.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The landowners have always contended that the teak trees belonged to them but in 1883 the Government had taken away the right by making a special rule under the Bombay Land Revenue Code. Since then the ryots of the district have carried on a constant agitation, and recently when the cutting of trees was commenced by the Forest Department, they held a special conference in Bombay in March 1930 and there adopted a lengthy memorial for submission to Government. A delegation appointed by the Conference met the Revenue Member, then the Hon. Mr. V. F. Hudson, who immediately issued orders stopping the felling of trees until the question of right was finally decided. Mr. Hudson had stated that he was very much impressed by the arguments in the memorial and visited Sanjan to see the areas personally. It was confidently expected that Government would decide the case in favour of the ryots, but the present reply of Government is against them.

"UNSATISFACTORY REPLY."

At the meeting held at Sanjan, all the representatives present came to the unanimous conclusion that the reply was completely unsatisfactory and disappointing. Mr. S. G. Warty who had presided at the Thana District Forest Conference in 1930, specially came down from Bombay to attend the meeting and explained at length to the meeting the various stages through which matters were taken since the Conference was held and gave his own views as to the further action to be taken in the matter.

Some other members also expressed their great dissatisfaction at Government's decision, and the meeting appointed a committee to adopt further means and methods of getting redress in the matter.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY

Removed To Hospital With Injuries

A nine-year old boy was seriously injured in a motor lorry accident which occurred on Vincent Road, Parel, on Sunday night. It appears that motor lorry No. X. 663 loaded with cocoanuts was passing along the road when Reva Bhavoo, a boy aged 9, attempted to cross the street and in doing so was knocked down by the vehicle.

He sustained severe injuries and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. The lorry was being driven by a Pathan driver named Kaderkhan.

The Bhoiwada police are making further inquiries into the accident.

"A MAD RUSH FOR BIGGER SHIPS"

"There is a mad rush for larger and faster ships, and some of these efforts are going far beyond the real requirements of trade," declared Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, chairman of the Union-Castle Steamship Company, addressing the Southampton Chamber of Commerce

"It does not matter very much," he said, "whether it takes five days or five and a half day to get to New York but one company builds a larger and faster ship, and another company goes one better.

France, Italy, and Germany join in the race, and the result is that tonnage which is not required for the travelling public is being put on the water.

"One of the causes for the shipping depression is overbuilding. While the value of world trade has increased only about 21 per cent. since the war the tonnage available to carry it has increased by 88 per cent."

GENERAL STRIKE ON EVE OF ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

Communists In Power In Working-Class Area In Berlin

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 5

Berlin.—Strike seems to be collapsing slowly and tomorrow which is the election day there is every prospect of improved service and buses, trams and tubes will be at the disposal of elector.

The threat of police to shoot at sight anyone interfering with volunteers work has had effect.

The day passed quietly nearly 200 trams operating but only on routes clear of the working class districts where the Communists still hold sway. Three hundred arrests include most of ring-leaders.

NAZI-COMMUNIST ALLIANCE

No Direct Action

LONDON, Nov. 5

Berlin—Surfeit of politics, shortage of funds and the knowledge that whatever happens Von Papen will continue to rule are responsible for the unusual apathy and complete absence of bloodshed and hooliganism characterising July elections.

Shrewd observers estimate that material reduction in Nazis 230 seats, the lesser fall for Social Democrats 133 seats, increase in the Communists 89 seats and German Nationals 37 seats.

LUNDENDORFFS REAPPEARS

Ludendorff who was in the background since 1923 'putsch' has re-appeared at the head of a party called the Tannerberg League. He held meetings in Bavaria but attracted little notice.

Hitler has reached Munich at the end of 3000 miles lightning tour. He said that enthusiasm everywhere was beyond his expectations and professed the utmost confidence that the Nazis were going to win and Von Papen must go.

NAZI-RED ALLIANCE

The danger of 'direct action' is feared after election. Nazis and Communists are exploiting the alliance for transport strike and are believed to be discussing joint action all over the country.

Police this afternoon raided the house in a Berlin suburb and arrested 50 alleged seditionists. The military leader, Berlin Districts visited Braschi and discussed co-operation with Reichswehr if necessary.—Reuter.

BERLIN WITHOUT TRANSPORT

Strikers Throw Barricades

BERLIN, November 5.

Apart from limited tram-service under police protection, the city is without transport this morning. Communists and other extremists during the night filled up tram-lines with cement and threw barricades in many places in suburbs. Flying squads and armed police are dashing round the city, prepared for trouble, but there has been no disorder hitherto.

Attempts by extremists to persuade other workers to join the strike have been unsuccessful so far. Two more communist papers have been suppressed. Strike excitement has overshadowed the election in Berlin, where decreased polls are likely if stoppage continues.

A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Fourteen dustmen struck in sympathy with transport workers illegally, as it is not on the question of wages.—Reuter's Special.

TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL

Nazis Too Justify Strike

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov 3.

Berlin.—As far as the capital is concerned the strike of the busmen, tramwaymen and underground employees is completely eclipsed by the election. Ancient horse cabs are rolling and bicycles have been resuscitated. The remainder of the populace go on foot in pouring rain. Attempts to run volunteer trams have been frustrated, strikers tearing up the tramlines, smashing carwindows and threatening drivers. At present there is no sign of any settlement. The Nazis proclaim that the strike is justified and declare that it will probably be the "beginning of the greater strike soon," whilst the Communists joyfully accept their unexpected allies.—Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTION

Heavy Poll Not Likely

NAZI-COMMUNIST CLASH

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Berlin—The election day opened in dull and rainy weather. Only a few trams are running; so heavy poll is not likely. Polling opened at 9 a.m. and will close at 6 p.m. The final result is not likely to be known until the early morning of 7th November. Hitherto everything has been peaceful all over the country except for a Nazi-Communist collision at Essen where shots were fired, and stones thrown and a Nazi was severely injured.

The usual election scenes are witnessed in Berlin, representative of each party bearing an election poster outside the polling-station which is generally a tavern, and Nazis are in uniforms. Streets in working class districts are full of party placards, mostly communist.

The police are patrolling streets and processions, and meetings have been prohibited. Only 25 to 30 per cent of the electorate has voted till noon, including President Hindenburg who voted at 9-15 a.m. for German Nationals in a small cafe near his residence, and was cheered by the crowd on his departure.

Chancellor Von Papen and other Ministers also voted in the morning.

Morning papers publish front-page appeals to the electorate to vote 'en masse' for their parties. The right journals proclaim that only Herr Von Papen will save Germany from ruin, while the Left urge that in Germany, democratic State, a "Government of barons" is useless.—Reuter.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

November 5.

Subadar Gabbin, Java.
Tukhiwa, Carton, Durban.
Vasna, Partridge, Busrah.
Arabistan, Moor, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

November 6.

Pundit, Brewin, Rangoon.
Risaldar, Pratt Calcutta.
Arbistan, Moor, Madras

S S Subadar:—The T M Coy's steamer Subadar, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Arabistan:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Arabistan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, and hence she sailed yesterday for Madras with ballast.

S S Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer Pundit sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Coy's steamer Risaldar, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S S Takhiwa:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Takhiwa arrived on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

RAID or RIOT
CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL
THOUSANDS
ENGAGED WITH ONE IDEA
"I MUST SEE 'GRAND HOTEL'!"
BUT HOW TO GET SEATS?
EVERY SHOW
SOLD OUT
ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY
TO COUNT THE NUMBER
TURNED AWAY
WOULD BE LIKE AN ATTEMPT TO COUNT THE HAIR ON YOUR HEAD!
THIS MEANS ONLY ONE THING
RESERVE SEATS IN ADVANCE
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN EVERYWHERE YOU GO IN BUSES—IN TRAINS—IN TRAMS—IN CLUBS—IN OFFICES—IN HOMES—IN CINEMAS—
ONE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION
GRAND HOTEL
VICKI BAUMS
WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL
GRAND HOTEL
GRAND HOTEL
GRAND HOTEL
THE STAR DAZZLING M-G-M TRIUMPH
with
HOLLYWOOD'S ARISTOCRACY
GRETA GARBO
JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE
JOAN CRAWFORD
WALLACE BEERY
AND A HUNDRED OTHERS!
Directed by
EDMUND GOULDING
THE ENGLISH DIRECTOR
CRITICS
ARE LAVISH & ENTHUSIASTIC IN THEIR PRAISE OF
GRAND HOTEL
THE GREAT GLITTERING SUCCESS.
BOOKING OPEN TILL 8 P.M.
Free List Absolutely Stopped.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
BLAZING DRAMA AND ROARING ROMANCE RIDING WITH FOUR FEARLESS HORSEMEN!
LAW and ORDER
With
WALTER HUSTON
HARRY CAREY
(Of "Trader Horn.")
Also A HILARIOUS COMEDY
OSWALD THE RABBIT
CARTOON
and COLOURTONE NEWS

SWADESHI MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. A. G. Mehta, a graduate of the Gujarat Vidyapitha, had been manufacturing on a small scale Swadeshi Mathematical Instruments for school purposes for the last one year. Now a private limited company is formed to take up the manufacture. The opening ceremony of A. G. Mehta & Co., Ltd., was performed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta on Monday last. The product of this factory have been greatly improved and they can beat any imported one in comparison. They are available from any stationer of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1932

REMOVE THIS CURSE

It was impossible that Mahatma Gandhi, having achieved the Poona Pact, would show any disposition to rest on his oars. Indeed, as he now reminds us in the statements issued by him from the Yeravda prison, the Pact itself was meant to be but the beginning of the end of untouchability. He goes further and declares that if strenuous efforts are not now made to bring about that end speedily and thereby to honour and fulfil the spirit of the pact, he may be compelled to undertake another fast. It will be remembered that on the conclusion of the Pact Gandhiji assured both Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Raja that they could regard him "as a hostage for the due fulfilment by caste Hindus of the conditions of the Pact." And now, confirming that assurance, he asks: "If these vital conditions of the Pact are not carried out by caste Hindus could I possibly live to face God and man?"

DETERMINED MAHATMAJI.

There is another and much nearer possibility of Gandhiji's undertaking a fast in connection with the Guruvayur temple. But a few days ago he sent a telegram to the Zamorin of Calicut wherein he stated, among other things, that Mr. Kelappan's acceptance of his advice to suspend his fast had thrown upon him a heavy responsibility "even to the extent of sharing his fast" if the temple is not thrown open to the untouchables. Gandhiji now confirms that decision and says: "I would be in honour bound to fast with him (Mr. Kelappan) if on or before 1st January 1933 that temple is not opened to the untouchables precisely on the same terms as to the touchables and if it becomes necessary for Mr. Kelappan to resume his fast."

GURUVAYUR.

It may be assumed that Mr. Kelappan will think a hundred times before risking the life of Gandhiji. But the disciple, like his master, cares far more for principles than persons, and would not scruple to resume his fast if he felt that thereby he would further the cause most dear to him as also to Gandhiji. Besides having only suspended his fast on a particular understanding, namely, to give the Guruvayur temple authorities reasonable time to remove the legal and other difficulties in their way, he might feel bound in honour to resume the fast if despite three months' time being given, the difficulties are not being removed. In other words if the Guruvayur temple is not thrown open to the untouchables by the 1st of January 1933 and if no real progress towards that consummation is perceptible thereafter, Mr Kelappan's resumption of his fast and the inevitable sympathetic fast by Gandhiji will be only a question of weeks.

THEIR URGENT DUTY.

There is no exaggeration in the above statement. It is a simple but necessary anticipation of a possible event which may with dangerous suddenness be a reality unless caste Hindus are forewarned and take immediate steps to avert the crisis.

"STINGING INTO ACTION."

Despite the miraculous results that have attended Gandhiji's last fast, we wish he had resorted to some other method than repeating the fast "to sting into action those who have been my comrades or who have taken pledges for the removal of untouchability." But it seems impossible to change Gandhiji's mind on this subject. The only way to prevent another dangerous fast by Gandhiji is for caste Hindus to concentrate every possible effort on the task of removing untouchability.

MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION.

It should be obvious that special efforts should now be made to promote the temple entry movement because only that way could we so mobilise public opinion as to enable the temple authorities of Guruvayur to get over the difficulties of throwing the temple open to the untouchables and thereby save two precious lives. In other words till the Guruvayur question is favourably settled, the temple entry movement should receive the greatest measure of support from all anti-untouchability workers all over the country and particularly in South India. Once the Guruvayur dispute is settled satisfactorily, that fact by itself will considerably lighten the task of removing untouchability in its various forms. But one thing is abundantly clear. All those who regard Mahatma's life as precious to the country must join wholeheartedly in removing this curse.

An Inspiring Address

No Indian perhaps, can speak with greater authority on Indian economic and industrial problems than Sir M. Visweswaraya and the speech which he delivered in declaring open the Bombay classified Trades Exhibition deserves more than passing notice. It was a sustained indictment of the official callousness and neglect of the industrial requirements of India and the manipulation of our economic resources mainly for the benefit of Great Britain. The economic subservience of India and its woeful industrial backwardness can primarily be traced to those causes and there can be little doubt that the Ottawa Conference and the agreement reached by the Government nominated delegates will deal a heavy blow to the growing industries of this country.

GROWING PLIGHT.

While our old time cottage industries have disappeared, or are fast disappearing, before the incursion of cheap and gaudy machine-made goods of the West, India has not been able to keep herself in touch, as Sir M. Visweswaraya says, with the latest modern industrial developments with the result that unemployment has gone up, followed by the ever increasing poverty of the masses. The khaddar industry introduced by Mahatma Gandhi has failed to secure substantial help from the Government, though they could have done much by helping it financially and in other ways. As Sir M. Visweswaraya pointed out industries, agriculture and education are the main springs of economic progress in any country. In India they have so far been sorely neglected, and is it any wonder that the masses are growing poorer every day? These three things are interdependent and without the help of each other they cannot flourish.

FISCAL FREEDOM ESSENTIAL.

It is no use, however, dwelling at great length on the past. The present is worse still and India's economic and industrial fate is going to be deliberately tied to the chariot wheels of British Imperialist policy. What India wants is "freedom to shape her economic destinies." Though time and again this country has been told that she has got perfect economic freedom, in practice it has been denied to her and the Ottawa Agreement is a case in point. India had no hand in choosing the delegation which was led by an Indian official imbued with civil service tradition and helped by other nominees of the Government, with a preponderance of British officials

UNFAIR DEAL.

In these circumstances it was impossible for India to expect a fair deal and no wonder an unfair and ruinous agreement is now being forced on her. The public meeting held in this city on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Swadeshi League rightly condemned this unfair deal. The industries of a country can only be encouraged through judicious Government help and the manipulation of tariffs. Sir M. Visweswaraya had no difficulty in condemning the half-hearted methods employed by the Government, as by the time the Tariff Board finish their "long rambling inquiry" and the Government make up their mind the staying power of an industry is sapped and it generally succumbs to foreign invasion.

DRAWBACKS TO PROGRESS.

While industries have not been encouraged in the past, "agriculture is not flourishing because it is not rationalised" and is hampered by many causes. To add to the hardship of the masses "literacy is not encouraged", though the British have been in India for over a century. Without education it is impossible to expect a country to withstand the competition of highly educated foreign countries and no wonder India lags considerably behind the West in raising her economic standard. The Government have never made the slightest effort to find out the number of unemployed in India though in most other countries statements regarding unemployment are issued every month or week. The number of workless in India and their privations must be appalling, as unemployment is growing not only among the uneducated working classes, but also among the educated. The Government, however, have discouraged non-official attempt in the legislatures to secure redress regarding this vital question and they have refused to move their little finger to help the innumerable unemployed in India.

PROCRASTINATION.

Sir M Visweswaraya thinks that if a fairly liberal constitution had been given to India five or six years ago, there would not have been such demands as are now being made. Past experience must teach him that Government of this country are firmly wedded to a policy of procrastination. But no sane man in India looks to the Third Round Table Conference to give this country what she requires. As in the case of the Ottawa delegation, the Indian members to the Round Table Conference neither represent the people nor themselves. They represent the Government who have nominated them, and Indians never expect anything from them, for the place of real patriots is in India and not in the London Conference.

A BIG IF.

Only when India has genuine Swaraj can she agree to enter into agreements with other countries on a footing of equality. Sir M. Visweswaraya believes that if responsible Government were granted to India "within a year" and she were placed in a position to enter into contracts with countries enjoying perfect freedom she might be inclined to enter into a trade agreement with Great Britain not minding 'even minor inequalities.' Evidently that is too much to expect from politically bankrupt British politicians who preside over the destinies of India just now, and who sincerely believe that repression and yet more repression is the only safe remedy for India's political ills.

PLEA FOR RENEWAL OF BOMBAY RENT ACT

Tenants' Association Must Agitate For It

(BY M. D. CHOKSEY, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.)

During the war time due to heavy congestion of population in the City of Bombay on account of trade boom and in consequence of oppressive demands of increased rents by the landlords, the Government was compelled to pass the Rent Restriction Act to give relief to the tenants, according to which a standard rent was fixed for every tenement on a certain scale and so long as the tenant was ready and willing to pay such fixed rent, he could neither be ejected nor be compelled to pay higher rent, except when the landlord required the premises for his bonafide use.

The said Act worked very well and afforded the necessary relief to the tenants, but in the year 1927 for one reason or another it was not thought fit to renew it, thus leaving poor tenants at the tender mercy of the landlords. Since then repeated attempts were and are being made to bring home to the authorities concerned the indispensable necessity to pass such an Act, by no less an institution than the Bombay Municipal Corporation which professes to safeguard the interests of the ratepayers, but the Home Member of the Bombay Government stated very recently on the floor of the House that there is now no necessity for such an Act.

MAKE UNITED STAND.

The Bombay Tenants' Association has also been moving in this matter and appealing to the landlords to be considerate towards their tenants failing to secure the passage of such legislation, but its efforts are naturally not crowned with success, simply because there is no cohesion and solidarity among its members who are drawn from various strata of life, having no common economic interest. It is within our knowledge that only last year due to economic disorganisation of the city's trade, a good deal of moral pressure was brought upon the landlords to persuade them to decrease the then existing scale of rents, but except a very few of them, none cared to listen to such vain appeals.

RELIEF OVERDUE.

It is, therefore, necessary to have the law on the Statute Book in order to grant the long-felt relief that is justly due to them during the present economic crisis which is an indisputable fact. The relief is, no doubt, long overdue so that it is the duty of those who are directly affected by the withholding of such relief to agitate both on the platform and the press for the urgency of such an Act. Now let us consider the facts as the same present us in connection on this problem in some details.

INEQUITABLE.

It cannot be seriously disputed by any one that the rent system at present prevailing in the City of Bombay is certainly inequitable as between tenant and tenant, since it is common knowledge that persons occupying single or double tenement rooms have to pay comparatively higher rents than those occupying blocks, while it is clear that it is the former who require greater relief being poorer, nor will it be disputed that an unusually larger share of one's income is spent up towards rent leaving very little for their necessaries of life. Further, they do not even then get the comforts and conveniences incidental to such tenancy and are made to put up with all kinds of difficulties just like the passengers travelling in the third class compartments of a Railway Company.

HARD ON POOR TENANTS.

Moreover, the summary remedy of distress to attach moveables as soon as the rent becomes overdue for at least two months and the legal device of terminating tenancy at will by giving only one month's notice certainly work very hard upon the poor tenants having slender incomes and operate as if it were a first charge upon one's income under a contract the benefit of which is all on one side and obligation all on the other. When the income of an average person has fallen dwon as a result of acute financial depression and the price of necessaries substantially remains unchanged, it is nothing short of callousness and want of milk of human kindness to sit tight upon the existing scale and refuse to lower down the same in any event. Not only that, but there is already a tendency of increasing the scale and as a matter of fact the rents have been increased. It is also necessary to counteract this new menace without losing any time.

No one in his senses will ever venture to dispute that at present the trade is practically at a standstill, unemployment is rampant everywhere, salaries have been considerably reduced, retrenchment is threatened in every department, and there is no hope of an early revival. What better proof is required, if any, than this glaring situation? The tenants have got a very strong case, but the same is being lost by default, and will be irrevocably lost if immediate steps are not taken to enforce the right before it is too late.

LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCE.

It is the imperative duty of the Tenants' Association to organise the entire tenantry of the city on a common economic platform. Literature should be widely circulated, meetings arranged, groups organised in every building and co-ordinated in a proper manner, so that a kind of consciousness and co-operation may be kindled. Of course, the task is really stupendous taking into consideration the parties against which the struggle is to be directed, but that should not deter us from demanding the redress of our legitimate grievances. If the cause for which we fight is righteous and properly placed before the public, there is no reason why it should not succeed, provided there is necessary co-operation and solidarity to fight and suffer for a common cause.

MOBILISE FOR RELIEF.

But unfortunately there is complete indifference towards the problem, not because there is no real grievance, but certainly because there is no leadership and initiative in the matter. Our eyes naturally turn towards the Bombay Tenants' Association for the necessary guidance in a matter of such urgent importance to the civic life of Bombay and one can certainly expect it to carry on a wide and intensive campaign. Necessary support will come forth from the interested public, provided initiative is taken by the said Association or any such other body that may spring up in the process of the struggle. Let us finally hope that the matter is taken up in hand without losing any further time for a task of such public importance.

Notes of the Day

The Old Gang.

The announcement of the names of the British delegation to the Round Table Conference ought to guarantee its failure from the Indian point of view. Almost the whole of the old lot are there, like Lords Reading, Peel, Winterton, Hailsham, Sir John Simon, Sir Samuel Hoare, and last but not least the wily Premier himself. From Bengal the name of Mr. Benthall is announced and it should make failure doubly certain. Can Indian have the slightest chance in such a Conference? The worst Diehards in the Tory Party are there, and yet we are told by a so-called local Nationalist paper that Sir Purshottamdas will do for India wonderful things! It is the height of absurd optimism to suggest it. The Indian "delegates" are chosen by the Secretary of State for India to gain the object he has in view. We do not think that even Lords Sankey or Irwin really believe in giving India a liberal constitution which will satisfy her demands. The ourdah deliberations of the Conference will lead India towards genuine Swaraj.

A Helpless Prisoner.

It is reported that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is a prisoner in a sanatorium at Bhowali is still seriously unwell. It is said that he is suffering from tuberculosis of both lungs and also of the intestines, that he is having fever every evening, and that pain in the chest and bowel troubles often cause him much discomfort. The Medical Board at Madras, where he was treated last, is said to have unanimously recommended that he should be sent to Switzerland. But it is highly doubtful if Government would accept such costly advice. It seems equally doubtful if they will release him unconditionally and he is about the last man to submit to any vexatious restraints on his liberty. It is easy for Government, under their present system of "law and order" to rearrest him and jail him without so much as a trial, if he should use his liberty for purposes which Government might not approve. Are the mighty Government afraid that he may set the Ganges on fire even in one hour of freedom? Why not do the handsome thing and release a man who is seriously crippled in health?

Bombay Women's Conference.

The Bombay Women's Conference, which was held in the City on Saturday under the presidentship of Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, passed several resolutions urging the Government, the local bodies and the public to take the necessary steps to give effect to the resolutions. It is to be hoped that the executive of the Conference will not be content with passing annual resolutions but will carry on fairly continuous propaganda in favour of principles which it espouses and will where possible support its precept with example.

Seize The Opportunity.

It is surprising that the Conference did not pass any resolution on Swadeshi or regarding the treatment of women prisoners in jails, as described by several released prisoners. But the Conference has done well to adopt a strong resolution against untouchability, and we shall be glad to know what programme of work the executive of the Conference contemplates to give effect to the resolution. It is, indeed, gratifying to note that there is a steady awakening amongst the daughters of the nation and that this awakening is not restricted to the educated few. The Conferences recently held at Nagpur and Ahmedabad and the one held in Bombay on Saturday were well attended and such gatherings are bound to influence the large number of women who still remain illiterate. We do hope women of culture, leisure and means will seize the present golden opportunity and devise practical means to launch a great drive against illiteracy and untouchability. That they can organise efficiently and influence public opinion is well indicated in their successful effort in reminding the Unity Conference at Allahabad that national interests must supervene sectarian and communal interests.

WRECK OF MOTOR SCHOONERS

23 Survivors Reach Rangoon

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

The story of the wreck of two motor schooners in the severe cyclone that swept the Table Islands and the neighbourhood on the night of the 19th October, resulting in the death of four members of the crew is disclosed by the arrival of the Government steamer "Lady Craddock," with 23 survivors on board. It appears that one of the schooners, with eight Japanese crew engaged in seashell diving, was wrecked on the rocks off the Table Island, but the crew succeeded in reaching the shore where they obtained shelter in the lighthouse.

BOAT CAPSIZES.

The second schooner "Billion," which was anchored off the Coco Islands and was loading cocoanuts and copra, was also struck by the cyclone and broke anchor and chains, dashing the "Billion" on the reefs, but 19 Burman Indians got into a boat which capsized throwing all the occupants of whom 15 managed to reach the Coco Islands. Two Burman officers and two clerks were drowned.

After the storm abated, the survivors took another boat and rowed to the Table Islands where both the crews were picked up by the "Lady Craddock," a week later and brought here.—A.P.

FOURTEEN RESIGN

From Executive Of Indian Merchants' Chamber

It is understood that the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Byram Karanjia and thirteen other members of the Managing Committee have resigned.

There is a proposal afoot sponsored by the younger section of the Chamber to ask those who have resigned to vacate their seats on bodies like the Port Trust on which they are serving as the Indian Merchants' Chamber representatives. The matter is to come up for discussion on Tuesday.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS & R. T. C.

Marwari Chamber's 'Strong' Condemnation

The following resolution has been adopted by the Board of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

"The Board of Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., strongly condemns Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas' decision to attend the third Round Table Conference inspite of the unanimous decision of the representative Indian Commercial and business community not to participate under the present circumstances".

REMODELLING OF NIZAM'S CAPITAL

Estimated Scheme To Cost Over Rs. 12 Lakhs

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Nov 5.

One of the development schemes is now in progress in the Noor Khan Bazzar locality, one of the most thickly populated localities of Hyderabad City, the area chiefly consisting of small mud houses which are generally kept in insanitary condition. Usually epidemics break out from this locality. It is therefore proposed to develop this locality on modern lines by dismantling all tile-roof houses, keeping intact as far as possible the well ventilated large buildings. New roads varying from 30 to 60 feet in width are proposed to be laid. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 12,30,000.

In furtherance of remodelling the city a scheme for removing the city wall where it was dilapidated has been carried out. The City of Hyderabad was founded in 1592 A. D. by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah. Before that time Golconda was the capital of the Kutub Shahi kings. Later on, when Hyderabad became a dependency of Delhi, the Mughal Subedar Mubariz started the erection of the City during 1687 to 1724.

A portion of that wall that remained incomplete was finished by the first Nizam Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk during 1724 to 1748 A. D.—A. P.

MISSING BOMBAY BOY TRACED IN AHMEDABAD

Plot To Initiate Him As Monk?

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6.

The local police have unearthed a plot to secretly initiate a minor Jain boy as a Molk.

It is stated that a Jain boy named Raman residing at Bombay was found missing a month back and his relatives made vigorous search for the boy.

They even offered a prize of Rs. 250 for information leading to tracing of the missing boy.

Thereupon the local police who had received a complaint from the relatives of the boy searched a house in the city and traced the boy. Prior to lodging the complaint with the police it is stated that the relatives of the boy had received a letter purporting to have been written by him and expressing his desire to be initiated as a Jain Monk.

This strengthened the suspicions of the relatives who immediately sought police aid.—A.P.

Chorus Of Condemnation

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST OTTAWA DEAL

Well-known economists of Bombay launched a vigorous attack on the Ottawa agreement, speaking from the platform of the Bombay Swadeshi League at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, branded the agreement as full of statistical fallacies, illogical reasoning and economic untruths and stated that it was nothing else but an attempt to provide a scheme of protection for British goods in this country.

GRAVE RISK.

India was doomed to remain merely as producer of raw material if the Ottawa agreement is ratified, was the opinion expressed by Prof. P. A. Wadia. He asked if India was prepared to take the grave risk of antagonising the rest of the world by pursuing a policy of discrimination for the sake of remaining within the Empire.

ECONOMIC TRAGEDY.

Mr. A. D. Shroff described the agreement as an economic tragedy. Making a particular reference to the supplementary agreement which claimed to protect the Indian steel industry he challenged the Government as well as the Tata Iron and Steel Company to show that it resulted in more benefits to Indians rather than to British manufacturers. He declared that there was a secret plan to create a monopoly for the marketing of British galvanised iron sheets in India.

In a blunt speech Mr. Gaganvihari Mehta stated that the agreement had the effect of circumventing the Swadeshi movement and handicapping the Indian industries. Alluding to the fact that not a single economist or publicist had come forward to support the Ottawa deal he observed: "They talk of Congress hirelings. Why cannot the Government get even one hireling to support this agreement?"

RESOLUTION.

The meeting passed unanimously the following resolutions:—

I. "That this meeting of the public of Bombay considers that the Indo-British Trade Agreement made at Ottawa is opposed to the fundamental principles of national economy, and is detrimental to the progress of the Swadeshi movement in as much as:—
   (i) It entirely ignores the inevitable effects of the proposed preferences on the industrial and economic development of India; and,
   (ii) It is not based on the principle of reciprocity, because it ensures, at the cost of Indian consumer and the taxpayer, a substantial market to the British manufacturer without any adequate return to India."

II "That this meeting requests the members of the Legislative Assembly to rise above all considerations and be united in protecting India's national interests by rejecting this Agreement, which is opposed to the economic welfare of India."

Presiding over the meeting Sir Lalubhai Samaldas commented on the fact that the report of the Indian delegation on the Ottawa agreement was not available to the public till recently giving rise to the view held by some people that Government did not really want the public to study this question and offer criticisms. He also expressed some surprise as to why the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the premier mercantile body in Bombay, as well as the Vyapari Mahamandal, had not convened a public meeting to give expression to their views on the Ottawa Deal. The Bombay Swadeshi League, he remarked, took up the question because they felt impelled to give a lead in the matter to the members of the Legislative Assembly who will be called upon to ratify the agreement shortly.

WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES

Speaking on the agreement Sir Lalubhai said that the delegates who attended the Ottawa Conference could not claim to represent the views of Indian people. They were not elected by the central legislature as ordinarily they should have been but were appointed by the Government of India which took orders from the Secretary of State for India. The agreement was therefore an agreement between a master and a subordinate branch of one of his departments. A real agreement could only be entered into if the parties to the agreement stood on equal status.

It appeared to the speaker that the representatives of the Government of India were cajoled and bullied into accepting the agreement. He said so because the Indian delegates had themselves admitted that they signed the agreement not because of what India would gain by it but for fear that India may loose if they did not accept it. This showed that the agreement was forced on the Indian delegates by compulsion.

A HOPE.

Sir Lalubhai referred to the presence of Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar M.L.A. at the meeting and hoped that the Legislative Assembly would not pass the resolution that was going to be placed before it by the Government of India. He concluded by remarking that there could be no talk of imperial preference until India had attained full Dominion Status.

SAMPLE OF "FISCAL AUTONOMY."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who moved the first resolution said that Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the former Secretary of State for India used to be very fond of saying that India had what was called fiscal autonomy in operation. The manner in which the Indian delegation was appointed, he said, was a specimen of fiscal autonomy actually in action in India. Nobody knew that the Government of India had accepted the invitation to the Ottawa Conference until some stray questions elicited the reply in the Assembly that Government had accepted the invitation to send a delegation to Ottawa. This showed that the people of India were never consulted in the matter, because the Government had already decided the question. Government had taken orders from Whitehall and the people had merely to submit to it.

The speaker attributed the Ottawa agreement to the depreciation of British economic conditions and inability of Britain to hold her own in the changed circumstances after the war.

CONFLICT WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

By the acceptance of the agreement India would come into conflict with all the countries with whom they had trade relations. They might be displeased by the preference India gave to Britain and very likely the other nations might start a war against India of an economic character.

AGREEMENT A BURDEN.

The speaker continuing said that from the point of view of the Indian taxpayer and consumer the agreement was a burden. The additional preference to England could be given in two ways. One by lowering the duties on English articles and the other by increasing the duties on non-English articles. If they increased the duties the taxpayers would have to pay more for their foreign requirement, and if the duties on English articles were decreased, then too, there would be a gap in the customs revenue which would have to be filled from the tax-payers.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINING POWER.

Prof. C. N. Vakil declared that the impression gathered from reading the report as that the members of the delegation had behaved like panic-stricken boys who had lost their presence of mind owing to fear. They had absolutely lost sight of the tremendous bargaining power that this country possessed. They signed the agreement forgetting that India had 70 per cent of her exports with other countries nor did they take into consideration that there were Indian industries struggling for existence. The statistics given were fallacious and they were told further figures will be given before the Assembly. The public would have no time to study these figures and he protested against these hole and corner methods of rushing through the agreement.

NO USE RUSHING THROUGH.

Even an Indian industry if it wanted protection had to undergo an inquiry and however bad the state of the industry may be there would be a long delay before protection would be granted. When protection even to Indian industries was given in such halting manner it was no use rushing through the Ottawaa agreement. The agreement appeared to be nothing else but an attempt to provide a scheme of protection to British goods. Several other speakers then addressed the meeting and the resolutions were unanimously passed.

MONTESSORI METHOD

Introduction In Catalonia

The Director General, Montessori Course, Barcelona writes:—

The Montessori method, which had been introduced in Spain, by the "Mancomunitat de Catalunya," had followed the fortunes of the Catalan movement, so that with the advent of Primo de Rivera, the number of official Montessori schools had greatly diminished.

The advent of the Republic, and the consequent Catalan autonomy, brought the Montessori method into the lime light again and an International Montessori Training Course was immediately organised.

This course which will be held from February to June of next year, is practically the first public cultural act of the new Government which will extend to the students unheard of facilities. The "Residencia Senyorites estudiantes" will in fact be put at their disposal for practically nothing (300 pts. a month, including food) so that the students will for that price, be able to live in the ex-royal palace of Barcelona, and have at their disposal its immense park, the library and the receiving rooms of the Infantas, swiming pools, tennis court, and even a motor-car which will carry them to and from lecture rooms.

Besides all this the "Residencia" which is a direct emanation of the Government will organise at the end of each month, trips to the most picturesque or historical towns of Catalunya and the Balearic Islands.

The two Universities existing in Barcelona have been put at the disposal of Dr. Montessori so that she will lecture at the Central University, and give her demonstration at the Universitat Industrial; the observation of children at work will be held in the "Casa degli italiani" which has recently transformated its classes with the "Montessori method."

IT WILL AFFECT INDIAN SOAP INDUSTRY

Imperial Preference

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S PROTEST

The following are extracts from a letter addressed by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, New Delhi, relating to Indian Soap Industry:—

The Committee note that soap has well become by now an article of common consumption and that it is being increasingly used in this country. They also find that there is also an expanding market for it. They would like to mention that almost all the raw materials with the exception of caustic Soda (which forms only a small percentage of the total cost of manufacture) are available in India. Due to the customs duty and the surcharge, which come to 25 per cent "ad valorem" and due further to the Swadeshi movement the indigenous soap industry has received a good impetus and soap imports have gone down by about 50 p.c. They have fallen from the value of Rs. 1,60,68,000 in 1929-30 to Rs. 88,72,154 in 1931-32.

The contemplated 10 per cent, Imperial Preference, however, the Committee believe, will adversely affect the growth of Indian soap industry, as nearly 90 p.c. of imports of soap and other toilet requisites come from United Kingdom.

WILL IMPROVE ECONOMIC CONDITION.

There is another material aspect of this question and it can be specially mentioned. If Soap Industry grows and thrives more oil-seeds will begin to be crushed in the country to meet the consequential increase of demand for oil and there will thus be more oil-seed cake for cattle as well as for manuring purposes. It need not be added that expansion of the oil-seed crushing industry must naturally mean more employment for Indian workers and the greater use of oil-seed cake for cattle and soil which, ultimately, must result in better agricultural yield which will go to improve the economic condition of the farmer.

The Committee believe that the Soap industry satisfies the three general conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission in their Report (para 97) and that, apart from its particular grievance in respect of the 10 p.c. Imperial Preference, the whole question needs to be once thoroughly examined by the Tariff Board with a view to give this industry a sufficient measure of protection and place on a sound footing, so that it may grow vigorously and meet the whole of the country's demand in the near future.

PROTEST AGAINST PREFERENCE

The Committee, while supporting the Mysore Chamber of Commerce in their protest against the 10 p.c. imperial preference to British soaps and suggesting redress trust that Government will bestow their early and careful attention on the broader issue involved and order a full inquiry by the Tariff Board.

HEART SPECIALIST FROM VIENNA

Dr. Phillip Rezek In Bombay

Owing to numerous requests that he should be easily accessible, Dr. Phillip Rejek, the Vienna heart-specialist who is on a visit to India has arranged to be in the premises of Messrs. N Powell and Co., Lamington Road, Corner,, where appointments can be made with him

GOVERNOR'S TOUR OF PRESIDENCY

GANESHKHIND, Nov. 6.

The Governor of Bombay leaves Poona to-day when he will visit Sholapur Akalkot and open the fair at Pandharpur, arriving back in Poona on November 8.

During the cold weather His Excellency will tour extensively in the Presidency visiting Harnai, Ratnagiri, Sawantwadi, Goa and Karwar in November and in December the Governor will go to Ahmedabad, Surat, Bardoli, Baria and Godhra and also visit Jamkhandi and the Kanara Forests. In January His Excellency will proceed to Sind.

During May he will pay a farewell visit to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.—A. P.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

Over 1,000 Signatures Obtained

It will be recalled that over a thousand signatures have been obtained over the Bombay women appeal for unity urging the leaders at Allahabad Round Table Conference to keep national interests above everything else. The resolution to which signatures are appended and which was passed in a public meeting of the women of Bombay on Tuesday, November 1, runs as follows:—

This public meeting of the women of Bombay appeals to the representatives of the Hindus and Muslims who will meet at Allahabad to place the interests of the country before creed of community and come to an amicable settlement. This would bring peace to an harassed motherland.

This meeting further wishes to emphasize that the decisions of the Conference at Allahabad will make or mar the future of the country and therefore no sacrifice will be too great to achieve this end.

The following is the first list of signatories:—

Lady Vidyagaori Nilkanth
Mrs. Sharada Mehta
Mrs. Nirmalabehn Bakubhai
Mrs. Kantabehn Dalal
Mrs. Ansuyabehn Ramaniklal
Mrs. Kutumbehn Kania
Dr. Miss Kumud Mehta
Miss Manibehn Kara
Mrs. Panna Daphatary
Mrs. Ratanbehn Mehta
Mrs. Pushpabehn Dwarkadas Desai
Mrs. Venibehn Vinayachandra Kapadia
Miss Sharada Vibhakar
Mrs. Parvatibehn Bhaishetn Vakil
Mrs. Manibehn Vanmalidas Nanji
Mrs. Ratilaxmi Amritlal Desai
Mrs. Pratima Dhruva
Mrs. Suragbehn Dahyabhai Dalal
Mrs. Prabhavati Nanabhai Patwa
S. K. Samant
U. Ranade
N. Ramabai
P. K Samant
L. L. Balse
Sunder Balse
M. L. Balse
Chandbai Samant
A. K. Kazi
Sirajuddin A. N.
Habibkhan Yakubkhan
Ayubkhan Yakubkanh
C. C. Sutaria
Kujbala Tricumlal
D. C. Sutaria
Nergaz Captain
Jamnabai Purshottam
Serene Jeejeebhoy
Hilla Petit
Manibehn Chhabildas
Laxmibehn Merchant
Banoo Billimoria
Allo Ghamat
Banoo Jaisarria
Mani Mullan
Gool Mullan
Tehmi Mistry
Hira Coyaji
Meherbai Kanga
Serene Dastoor
Najoo Dastoor
Dina Dastoor
Aloo Dastoor
Indoomati Jerajani
Mrs. V. R. Setlur
Mrs. Saraswatibai Narotamdas
Indramati B. Gandhi
Laxmi K. Barbhaya
Lilavati Premlal
Shanta Bhogilal
Kamlavati Ratilal
Shrimati R. Merchant
Mrs. Vimlal Ishwardas
Premilal Ramakant
Mrs. Laxmibai Shrikant
Mrs. Kalavati B. Khandwala
Santosh Sethi
Sannukhbehn Randeria
Katabehn Tellilwalla
Kantabehn Master
Dhirajbehn Mehta
Dr. Saraswatibai Manibehn Desai
Ramabai Subedar
Nooruna Muraj
Jenabai M. Alarakhia
Mrs. Zahid Ali Shauthatedli
Miss Sherbanoo J. E. Kapadia
Khatijubai A. Miyani
Khatijabai G. Bhanji
Jenabai I. Shariff
Sonabai Kanji
Sakinabai K. Patel
Sakerbai A. Shivji
Noorbanu P. Mooraj
Jenabai R. Mistry
Aminabai F. Abdalla
Shirinbai A. Somji
Khairunissa K. Shivji
Jerakhanubai I. Dharamsi
Fatmabai K. Chandu
Fatmabai Lallaji
Jenabai Alimamad
Shirinbai L. Moorji
Khanubai M. Pirbhoy
Fatmabai Imadali
Sherbanubai Najmoodni
Motibai Hasambhai
Bhachibai Hasambhai
Kulsoom Janmamad
Jerabanoo Serali
Sokina A. H. Mamadbhai
Jenabai M. Molledin
Sakinabai Khanmamad
Jerbanubai Hasanbhai
Kulsubai Bhanjibhai
Kulsubai Jafferbhai
Fatmabai Imamad
Jerahanoobai Abdulla
Shirinbai Ismailbhai
Aminabai Kanji
Noorbanubai Mahmad
Naduba Nazarali
Jenabai Mitha
Fulsoom Jaffer
Jeverbai Versi
Zarinabai Fazulbhai
Coolbanoobai M. Chahewala
Ratanbai L. Mehta
Kamakoti Natarajan
Mrs. Kalavati Mowala
Mrs Mangalagavri Vaikunth
Mrs Madhurika Mehta
Mrs Parvatibai Kanandkar
Mrs Sitabai R. Patkar
Miss Sarojini Desai
Mrs Sumitrabai Desai
Oza Manekbai Liladhar
Umiagavri Oza
G. S. Gaitonde
Mrs. Prema Davadkar
Mrs. Nirabai Samant
Sooryakant M. Oza
Chandrakant M. Oza
Kantilal Oza
P. P. Adalaja
Ramagavri Adalja
Kanyalal P. Adalja
Moosa Ismail
D. B. Shridharker
B. Samant
B. R. Samant
Thakur H. T.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN ELECTION.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.

(2/30 p.m.) It is estimated that forty per cent of electorate has hitherto voted. All is quiet and two police planes are flying over the City ready to warn headquarters by wireless in the event of disturbance. A few buses have made their appearance. Streets are heavily guarded by police. Underground railway traffic is being extended.

SITUATION AT 4 P.M.

(LATER).—Seventy per cent of electorate is estimated to have voted by four p.m. Hundred per cent poll is reported from seventeen villages of Mecklenburg where German Nationals have scored 305 votes compared to 203 at the last elections: Nazis 331 compared to 392 and Socialists 193 compared to 231

MINOR CLASHES.

Minor clashes are reported from various parts, for example, from Bremen where Communists and Nazis came into collison in which one Nazi was seriously injured, and 23 arrested, and from Brunswick where Nazis and Reichsbanner came into clash, and some were wounded.

All is peaceful in Berlin, though 50 have been arrested within last 24 hours for obstruction.—Reuter's Special.

NEW COMMONWEALTH LOAN.

CANBERRA, Nov. 6.

Subscription lists for ten-year eight million sterling three and three-quarter per cent Commonwealth Loan, issued at par, will open to-morrow and close on 5th December. Half the proceeds will be used to fund treasury bills, and the remainder for financing pubic works to reduce unemployment. Interest on the loan is exempted from the State income-tax and the Federal super-tax, and any increase in the federal income-tax. The loan has been underwritten by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.—Reuter.

CARGO BOAT'S S.O.S.

COLON (Panama), Nov. 6.

The British cargo boat Ariguani is rushing to the assistance of another British cargo boat the Phemius of 7615 tons, which has sent an S.O.S. appeal saying that she encountered hurricane, 250 miles north of Colon, that her funnel has been blown off and that four holds were being filled with water.—Reuter.

SEVERE BATTLE AT ANTA

HARBIN, Nov. 6.

A severe battle is expected at Anta, seventy miles northwest of Harbin where a large force of Anti-Manchukous have concentrated. Japanese planes from Tsitsihar bombed the latter from air, whereupon combined Japanese and Manchukuo force is now advancing. Notes another Anti-Manchukuo stronghold 90 miles to the north of Tsitsihar is scheduled to be bombed from air by the Japanese to-day.—Reuter.

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ARSENAL RETAINS LEADERSHIP

Sparkling Match At Middlesborough

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Nov. 5.

By their very easy victory today over Wolverhampton Arsenal retained their leadership and upheld their title of away champions. They were leading by three goals to nil when game had been in progress for twenty minutes. Attendance numbered forty-thousand.

Lambert opened account for the visitors netting easily four minutes after commencement. Another four minutes had not elapsed when Bastin increased the lead from 20 yards' range Bastin found third in twentieth minute.

On resumption the Wanderers played better Moss dealt successfully with Deacons brilliant header. Then Jack scored from fast shot. Bottril at this stage reduced lead on behalf of Wolverhampton in the fifty-ninth minute. Jack followed up his success with another goal and Lambert put his side further ahead. Jack completed the tally.

WELL-MATCHED.

At Middlesbrough both teams were exceedingly sparkling and well-matched. The first half was goalless. In the second half Webster, Middlesbrough player, did not resume having sustained a severe knee injury. Derby scored through Bowers and Ramage within five minutes. Barker netted third with a surprise lob from 25 yards ranga.

Thirty thousand passed through the turnstiles are Stamfordbridge. The first twelve minutes were quite even. Then Mills beat Hibbs with great shot. On resumption Law scoring from penalty increased the lead. Grosvenor opened the scoring for visitors with a header from a well-placed freekick by Stoker. Mills netted second time but the visitors responded through Curtis. from penalty. Oakton was responsible for snatching Chelsea's fourth goal.

STIRRING BATTLE AT PLYMOUTH.

A stirring battle was witnessed at Plymouth where 20,000 spectators were on the toes from the start. Melaniphy, the young ex-London amateur, making his debut for Plymouth was a continual source of trouble to the Londoners whose efforts were spasmodic. Melaniphy was rewarded for his persistence by his goal in thirtieth minute.

Londoners drew level ten minutes after resumption Newton scoring from a close-in. After Harper had misjudged a corner kick, Bowden restored the lead five minutes later Then 16 minutes from end Newton taking advantage of the faulty defence equalised Five minutes later Finch with good header from ten yards range secured winner.

Chesterfield's victory gives West Ham the bottom place. Chesterfield played a great game after being led by one goal to nil at interval Dent scoring from Forest. Three minutes after change-over Sliman equalised from 30 yards. Forest goal was in constant danger Bacon gave Chesterfield lead. Abel putting them further ahead Forest attacked strongly. Simpson reducing lead

The match at Reading though scrappy was keenly fought. The home team were exceedingly unlucky three of the side striking woodwork with great shots. Three minutes from interval Palethorpe scored with a header giving his side a lead of one goal to nil in the first half.

A very closely fought contest ensued on resumption, Luton's quick tackling and first-time kicking often had Reading beaten. Then followed hectic last quarter of the hour Reading swarmed round the goal McPherson netting twice and Palethorpe completed the tally. Tait reduced the lead on behalf of Luton.

GILLINGHAN'S DEFEAT.

Ten thousand spectators witnessed Gillingham's home defeat at the hands of Brentford Game was quite even in first half, Brentford being trifle more dangerous Holliday opened account for visitors Scoring with a lightning shot and followed it up shortly thereafter with another shot after Scott had struck bar. In second half Gillingham responded through Raleigh in first minute. Near end. Holliday completed hat-trick walking ball into net. Draw at Hartlepools gave League leaders fright. Pedwell scored in seventh minute but Creswell equalised before interval. The game after resumption was full of thrills. Wigham scored for Hartlepools but Mercer equalised within a minute. Wigham again increased the lead but Chester equalised. Wyper netting from penalty five minutes from time.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa, 6, Blackpool 2.
Bolton 4, Blackburn 2.
Chelsea 4, Birmingham 2.
Huddersfield 2, Sunderland 1.
Leicester 0, Sheffield Wednesday 0.
Liverpool 0, Leeds 1.
Middlesbrough 0, Derby 3.
Newcastle 1, Everton 2.
Portsmouth 3, West Bromwich 0.
Sheffield United 2, Manchester City 5.
Wolverhampton 1, Arsenal 7.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 3, West Ham 0.
Burnley 0 Lincoln 0.
Charlton 0, Bradford City 0.
Grimsby 1, Millwall 1.
Manchester United 2, Notts County 0.
Nottingham Forest 2, Chesterfield 3.
Oldham 2 Southampton 0.
Plymouth 2 Fulham 3.
Preston 1, Bury 2.
Stoke 2 Swansea 0.
Tottenham 4, Port Vale 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Sec.)

Aldershot 4 Clapton Orient 0.
Brighton 3 Bournemouth 0.
Bristol [illegible] Swindon 0.
Cardiff 1, Exeter 3.
Crystal Palace 1 Coventry 3.
Gillingham 1 Brentford 3.
Norwich 3, Newport 1.
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Northampton 1
Reading 4, Luton 1.
Southend 3 Bristol City 1.
Watford 0, Torquay 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Sec.)

Accrington 1 Hull 2.
Barrow 3, Halifax 3
Carlisle 0 Tranmere 1.
Chester 3, Hartlepools 3.
Crewe 2 Walsall 1
Mansfield 3 Darlington 3.
New Brighton 3 Barnsley 5.
Rochdale 1 Gateshead 0.
Rotherham 1 Doncaster 1.
Southport 2 Stockport 1.
York City 2 Wrexham 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the Scottish League:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Cylde 0, Rangers 5
Cowdenbeath 6, Airdrieonians 1.
East Stirlingshire 4 Ayr 0.
Hearts 6, Hamilton 0.
Kilmarnock 4 Aberdeen 3.
Morton 0, Queen's Park 2.
Motherwell 6 Dundee 1.
Partick Thistle 3 Celtic 0.
St Johnstone 1 Falkirk 4.
Third Lanark 1 St. Mirren 3

SECOND DIVISION.

Albion Rovers 4 Arbroath 0.
Armadale 0 Alloa 2.
Brechin 2, King's Park 2.
Dundee 3 East Fife 3.
Edinburgh 1 Dunfermline 3.
Leith vs. Bo'ness unplayed.
Montrose 1, Hibernians 3.
Queen of South 2, St Bernards 2
Raith Rovers 2 Forfar 1.
Stenhousemuir 3 Dumbarton 2.

RUGY UNION.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:

Cumberland 3, Northumberland 12.
East Midlands 17, Leicestershire 0
Lancashire 12 Cheshire 0.
North Midlands 8, Notts. Lincs and Derby 8.
Yorkshire 22 Durham 16.
Cambridge University 3, London Scottish 3
Cardiff 18, Blackheath 8.
Coventry 11 Rugby 3
Devonport Services 6 Plymouth Albion 10.
Gloucester 8 Swansea 8.
Guy's Hospital 13, Northampton 8
Harlequins 0, Bristol 3.
Llanelly 12, Bath 3
Leicester 37, Moseley 7.
Richmond 0, Oxford University 11.
Bradford 19, Edinburgh Academicals 13.
Heriotonians 16, Lansdowne 18.
Watsonians 17, Glasgow Academicals 8.

Goal Scorers

The following scored in the respective matches in the First Division of Scottish League:—

Rangers: Marshall (three) Mcphail. English.
Clowdenbeath: Glancy, Renfrew (three), Stewart Venters.
Airdrieonians: Armstrong.
East Stirlingshire: Kemp. Smith Mccabe, Mcaulay.
Hearts: Coutts (three), Johnstone White, Murray.
Kilmarnock: Mcewan Aitken. Connell (twice).
Aberdeen Mills (twice), Love.
Queen's Park Dodds (twice).
Motherwell: O'Gilvie Mcfadyen (three) Mcmenemy Moffat.
Dundee: Roberston.
Partick: Boardman Ness, Ballantyne.
St Johnstone: Fulton.
Third Lanark: Dewar.
St. Mirren: Mcrae Knox (twice one from penalty).—Reuter's Special.

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THE INDIAN QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

TALE OF GROWING HARDSHIP

(BY MANILAL GANDHI.)

A situation of grave crisis has arisen in South Africa as a result of the passing of the Transvaal Asiatic [illegible] Act which threatens to undo all that Mahatma Gandhi had done for the Indian community in South Africa after a fierce and prolonged struggle lasting for seven long years. The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement has been consigned to the scrap heap and the Cape Town Agreement too has met the same fate Indians in the Transvaal are faced with the imminent peril of being literally reduced to the position of pariahs The purpose of this article is to explain briefly how this has happened.

Law 3 of 1885 is a Transvaal Republican Law. This Law prohibited Asiatics generally from owning land in the Transvaal except in bazaars and locations and such places. It provided residential segregations but it could not be enforced because the law is not compulsory. It merely empowers the Government to set aside certain areas for occupation by Asiatic but did not empower it to compel them to go into those areas The law did not provide trade segregation.

Thus the above law only prohibited Asiatics from acquiring ownership of land. In other respects they had free movement. That is to say they could reside and trade wherever they liked.

GOLD LAW OF 1903.

Then came into existence the Transvaal Gold Law of 1908. Under Section 130 and 131 of this Law Asiatics and coloured persons generally, except 'bona fide' servants, were prohibited from residing on proclaimed land, except in bazaars, locations, compounds and such other places as the Mining Commissioner might permit. This Law went a step further than the Law 3 of 1885. The Indian community very strongly protested against this restriction. The Law, however, never attempted to prevent Indians from trading on proclaimed land. There was communication between the British Government and the then Attorney-General of the Transvaal on the subject from which it was perfectly clear that no existing rights were being interfered with by the Gold Law, and one existing right was the right of the Asiatic to trade. Thus this Law, while it did take away the right of the Asiatic to reside on proclaimed land, did not interfere with his right to occupy premises on proclaimed land.

MAHATMAJI'S PROEST.

The Indian community was, however, not satisfied with this position and in the correspondence which formed the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, Mr. Gandhi made it quite clear to General Smuts, the then Minister of the Interior, as to what the Indian Community felt. This is what Mr. Gandhi stated in his letter dated 30th June 1914:—

"As the Minister is aware, some of my countrymen have wished me to go further. They are dissatisfied that the..... Transvaal Gold Law, the Transvaal Townships Act, the Transvaal Law 3 of 1885 have not been altered so as to give them full rights of residence and ownership of land...Whilst, therefore, they have not been included in the programme of Passive Resistance, it will not be denied that some day or other these matters will require further and sympathetic consideration by the Government. I shall hope that when the Europeans of South Africa fully appreciate the fact that now, as the importation of indentured labour from India is prohibited and as the Immigrants' Regulation Act of last year has in practice all but stopped further free Indian immigration and that my countrymen do not aspire to any political ambition, they, the Europeans, will see the justice and indeed the necessity of my countrymen being granted the rights I have just referred to."

Untill the year 1919 things went on smoothly The Gold Law was not put into operation and Indians resided and traded wherever they liked and while their right to own land was taken away by the law of 1885 it did not prevent them from acquiring ownership of land by forming companies even though they may be composed of Asiatics, and likewise they created property interests without any hinderance.

RESTRICTING ASIATIC RIGHTS.

The Government, however took steps to further restrict their rights in that year by passing the Asiatics (Land and Trading) Amendment Act of 1919 This Act while protecting the vested rights created upto that year prohibited Indians from acquiring ownership of land even by means of forming companies in which Asiatics had any interest. The Select Committee then had also recommended that steps should immediately be taken to render it impossible for any Indian or Asiatic in future to obtain a trading licence for a now business—in other words, that while existing rights should be recognised and protected and where necessary validated and legalised no further obtaining of trading licences (save and except as renewals of existing licences) or opening of new businesses by Indians or Asiatics should be allowed. It may be said to the credit of the Government that though this was a recommendation to the Government rigidly to enforce the laws against the Asiatics, the administration remained inactive upto the present time and successive Governments have always allowed the presence of Asiatics on proclaimed land in the teeth of sections one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirtyone of the Gold Law of 1908. It was the Union Government's declared policy, and not mere apathy which brought about the non-enforcement of these provisions. The Government was not enforcing them in 1914 when the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement was concluded and did not do so until this day.

Though the above Act deprived Indians of the right to acquire ownership of land even by means of companies, Indians, nevertheless, continued to create property interests by purchasing land which was transferred to a European in name only or by means of long lease hold or by forming a company which was not according to the Law an Asiatic company but in which Asiatics had an interest.

THINGS CHANGED.

The Congress has never defended the action of those who have created property interests by actually evading to law The law could take its own course in such cases. But whatever the Indians may have done since the 1919 Act in respect of acquiring property interests, they adhered to the law previous to that year and exercised the rights which the law did not deprive them of with the full sanction of the highest Court of the country.

Indians were contented with this position however unnatural and unsafe it was. It was taken for granted that the Government would not violate the 1914 settlement.

DEPARTURE FROM 1914 SETTLEMENT.

Things have, however, changed since. The Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Act has been brought against the Asiatics in all its bitterness. Instead of so amending the existing laws as to remove the restrictions imposed upon the Indian community in accordance with the 1914 settlement the present legislation tightens up the existing laws and establishes the principle once and for all of compulsory segregation. Under the Act, in future, Indians in the Transvaal can reside and trade only in areas specially set apart for them. Outside those areas they may not go. Their position will be no better than that of the aboriginal natives. There are provisions in the Act safeguarding the properties acquired by Indians upto May 1930. But if these properties are outside the segregated areas Indians may neither reside in nor occupy them. In short the operation of this law will automatically remove the bulk of the Indian population from the Transvaal within a decade and those who remain will have to remain as helots.

"NOT MUCH ESXPECTED."

A Commission is to sit under the Act to enquire into the legality or otherwise of the occupation or residence of Indians on proclaimed lands. We do not expect much to come out of this Commission. The most it could do is to protect the rights of a few. It cannot alter the law which is on the Statute Book. It is stated in the Cape Town Agreement that the Government of the Union shall continue to adhere to the policy of affording the fullest opportunities to the permanent section of their Indian population to their upliftment. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act is indeed a poor gesture of adherence to that policy The matter, however, does not rest there. There is another clause in the Cape Town Agreement, namely.

"When the time for the revision of the existing trade licencing laws arrives, the Union Government will give all due consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India Delegation that the discretionary powers of local authorities might reasonably be limited in the following way: (1) The grounds on which a licence may be refused should be laid down by statute. (2) the reasons for which a licence is refused should be recorded and (3) there should be a right of appeal in the case of first applications and transfers as well as in the case of renewals to the Courts or to some other impartial tribunal."

REVISING LICENCING LAWS.

The Transvaal Provincial Council deemed it necessary to revise the licencing laws of that Province, and it has passed an Ordinance known as the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1931. This Ordinance gives unfettered rights to the municipalities and Local Boards to refuse a trade licence without assigning any reasons and gives no right of appeal from the decision of the licensing authorities. This Ordinance was received the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council. This is also a measure constituting a flagrant breach of the Cape Town Agreement.

Yet another right the Transvaal Indians have been deprived of and which constitutes a serious breach of the 1914 settlement is the right they had acquired under the Transvaal Registration Act, of entering the Transvaal by virtue of their registration certificates at any time. The registered Indians were given an unchallengable right to reside in the Transvaal. This was a right that was secured to them after untold sufferings during the Passive Resistance campaign. Under the Immigration Act of 1931, however after an absence of a day over three years of any Indian from the Transvaal his registration certificate becomes null and void and the holder can no more enter that Province.

This is the sad tale of woe of the Transvaal Indians. Neither the delegation nor the Agents of the Government of India have been abe to help Indians out of their difficulties. This is what in effect they have said: "We are powerless We have no machine guns nor have we an army."

The Transvaal Indian have exhausted every possible constitutional means to seek redress but their efforts have been in vain. They feel that they would rather face extermination than willingly acquisce in the deprivation of their right to live as self-respecting human-beings. They feel that this is a question no merely of their self-respect but of the honour of their mother country and the only honourable course open to them is to refuse to submit to the humiliating legislation and suffer the consequences.

The Government of India, we have no doubt, fully realise the difficulties we are placed under and we expect its active sympathy. From the people of India we know we cannot under the present circumstances, expect more than their moral support.

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ARREST OF ARMED YOUTHS

NALCHIRA (Barisal) October 31.

Details are now available of the arrest of a detenu who had escaped from the Hijli Camp and another unknown youth both fully armed, by some Hindu "bhadralok" youths, with the help of village Choukidars.

It is stated that about a month ago one Hindu "bhadralok" noticed two young men moving suspiciously and looking for a boat to come to Nalchira On being accosted the latter failed to reply satisfactorily. The former's suspicion was aroused and without wasting further time reported the matter to one of his neighbours. They sought the help of another local young man and decided to follow the suspects, one of whom has subsequently been reported to have been identified as Phani Das Gupta an escaped detenu from the Hijli Detention Camp

When following Phani and the unknown youth, these three "bhadraloks" sent information to two local Chaukidars. By this time they had reached Nalchira. Here the Bhadralok youths with the help of chaukidars who had accompanied them sprang upon the suspects and succeeded in disarming them. One of them, it is reported made a determined effort to light the fuse attached to a bomb he was carrying but the party managed to push the bomb aside before it could be lighted.

ARMS AND BOMB SEIZED.

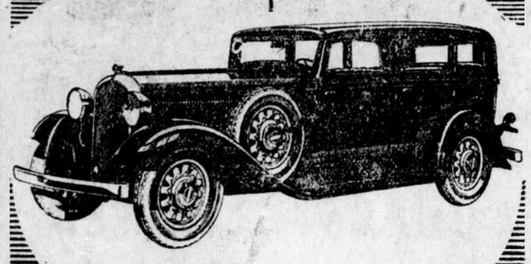
It was subsequently learnt that an automatic pistol, one live bomb complete with fuse and several live cartridges were seized from these youths During the struggle, local villagers including a number of Hindus rushed to the spot and greatly helped the three Bhadraloks and Chaukidars who even risked their lives in the arrest.—A.P.

FRANCO-SPANISH ENTENTE CORDIALE

LONDON Nov 5.

Toulouse:—The Franco-Spanish Entente Cordiale was celebrated at the Radical Socialist Congress meeting here M Herriot who attended en route home from Spain said that he was recipiant of such magnificent popular demonstration as he had during his visit to Madrid Immense crowds gathered in the streets and sang "marsallaise" M. Heriot affirmed that Spain could always rely on warm support and cordial friendship of the sister Republic of France.—Reuter.

Chrysler
PLYMOUTH



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Superior Gauze 5½' Height	5—0	5—6	5—12	6—2	6—8	7—0
Indian double Net 5½' Height	8—8	9—0	9—8	10—0	10—8	11—8

Curtains of any size are made to order

PULSE OF COMMON NATIONALITY IN INDIA

Lady Qadir On Women's Awakening

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

Presiding at the All-India Conference of Women's Conference this evening Lady Abdul Qadir of Lahore referred to the awakening among Indian women and said that one could already feel the beating of the pulse of common nationality in India. The courage displayed by many of our sisters who stepped into the arena of politics not only startled India but also impressed the whole of the civilised world and thier self sacrifice and courage elicited admiration.

NEW PATH OF EDUCATION

Dealing with the system of education imparted in schools Lady Qadir said that hitherto instruction imparted to girls had been same as that given to boys. Shorter and more useful course was needed for them now when men themselves were realising even for their purposes that the present system of education was defective and required changes. She asked "Why should women be dragged along with men in the same beaten path and why should they not carve out for themselves a new path which might lead them to their goal?"

After emphasising the need for a campaign of persuasion to prevent child marriages and pressing the necessity for securing the right of women to inherit property by legislation Lady Qadir referred to communal differences and said, "The atmosphere in India is poisoned every now and then by quarrels between Hindus and Muslim which lead to serious disturbances in which lives are lost and property damaged.

SUICIDAL DIFFERENCES

These troubles stand in the way of political advancement on the one hand and embitter the lives of the people on the other. Every well-wisher of India should try to devise plans for preventing these suicidal differences. To my mind every effective plan would be to bring up younger generation in such a way that they should be devoted to unity and be adverse to differences. They should be taught that the good of the whole country lies in the union of different communities living in it. I am afraid we cannot expect much ipmrovement in the notions of the present generation. They have been brought up in such surroundings that they cannot get rid of their differences in spite of acknowledging the advantages of union. Their habits have been formed and they cannot be expected to change them easily. If mothers and sisters make up their minds that their children should not even hear of differences and distinctions and should learn to love their neibhours as themselves our future can certainly be much better than our present."—A. P.

ONE LAKH PRIZE CHARKA

A. I. S. A. Secretary's Instructions To Competitors

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad writes:—

Enquiries are being received regarding the date for the examination of the spinning machine in connection with the prize of one lakh announced by the Association. In this connection, intending competitors are requested to write to us immediately about the progress made by them.

Those who have their machines ready may send a full description of the machine and its working with figures regarding out-put for yarn for 8 hours continuous work per day for a week. A photograph of the machine should, if possible, accompany the letter. Competitors will note that the machine should be capable of spinning from hand-carded slivers or have a carding attachment or a separate carding machine, in which case details regarding the carding machine should also be forwarded. Those who have not yet got their machines completely ready should let us know when they expect to get them ready for the examination.

The above information is called for in order to save the competitors uncessary expense that may have to be incurred in case of any announcement of an early date for the examination.

R. S. NEHRA IN BOMBAY

Indian Solicitor Practising In London

Mr. R. S. Nehra, the only Indian solicitor practising in the Privy Council, is on a tour in India. He is a prominent figure in the Indian social circles of London. He is an honorary secretary of the British Indian Union—an organisation whose object is to provide facilities and opportunities for Indians and English people to meet together on a social platform and exchange ideas for mutual understanding. His Royal Highness the Duke of Conaught is the President of that Union.

Mr Nehra is also connected with the League of Coloured People, whose objects are to further the social, economic and political interests of all the coloured peoples of the world. The headquarters of the League are in London.

He has come to India after 14 years and has visited Lahore Peshawar, Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad Patna, Calcutta, Madras etc. and found that India has taken great strides in the march of progress.

He delivered a lecture on 'The constitutional position of the Privy Council in the British Empire" and "The Cultural contact between East and West" at the Madras Law College under the presidentship of Sir K.V. Reddy. He is leaving Bombay to-day by M. V. "Victoria."

Mr. A. R. Iyengar Interviews Governor

MADRAS, November 5.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu", had an interview with the Governor at the Secretariat. The interview lasted for more than half an hour and the conversations appeared to have included the present situation and the future of party politics in Madras, the Poona Pact and the question of a second chamber in the provinces.

MR. HAYLES INTERVIEW GOVERNOR.

Mr. A. A. Hayles, editor of the "Madras Mail", also had an interview with the Governor at the Secretariat.—A.P.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN MADRAS & DECCAN

All-India Weather Report

POONA, November 6.

Yesterday's depression over Bihar has weakened and lies this morning over North Bengal. It has caused nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bihar with a few falls in Bengal and East United Provinces. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been widespread rain in South Madras and Deccan, while a few falls have occured in Konkan and Lower Burma. The western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir and has caused a few falls of snow there.

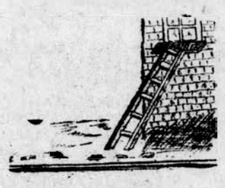
Chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point half an inch; Mergui, a quarter; Purnia five; Dinajpur and Jalgaipuri three; Cherrapunji two; Dhubri one and a half; Sibsagar and Gaya one; Bogra, and Darjeeling three-quarters; Ghauhati and Shillong a half; Dibrugarh, Darbhanga, Benares and Sonamarg a quarter, Marmagao and Miraj two; Sholapur; Bijapur, Nizamabad and Trivandrum one and a half; Raichur and Anantapur one; Gulbarga, Gadag, Salem, Bellary and Mercara a half; and Aurangabad, Palamcottah, Negapapattam, Coonoor, and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Bihar, decrease but continue locally in North Bengal and be widespread in Assam. Thunderstorm rain will increase in South Madras and will occur locally in West Deccan, Mysore and Tennasserim. A few falls of snow will recur in Kashmir.—A.P.

Peshawar.—C. H. Gidney, Chief Secretary, has been appointed as a temporary member of the executive council of the Frontier Governor vice Cunningham.—A.P.

Belgaum.—Sir Phillip Chetwode, who arrived here on the third instant, left Belgaum by Saturday's Bangalore-Poona Passenger. During his stay here he carried out a heavy programme of inspection.—A.P.

THE MISSING WORD COMPETITION



1. Swadeshi is the..... that leads to Swaraj

2. We shall soon have a united.....

3. The.....of the world are turned towards Gandhiji.

4. The salvation of India will arise through the .....of the villagers.

5. Swadeshi will make India stand on its own .....

6. The very existence of Indian Peasants depends on the timely arrival of the.....

7. The.....of heavy taxes falls on the poor.

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2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—The First Picture represents a ladder. The word "ladder" when applied to the first sentence completes it. Similarly the second picture represents India and "India" applied to the second sentence completes the sentence.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.
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Local residents may, if they choose enclose 4 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **10th Nov. 1932**
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

8. Force will..... its own object.

9. Forget the past it..... you backwards.

10. Live in the present it will.....you forwards.

11. Look to the future it will.....your standard.

12. In politics the..... only goes to those who demand it.

13. Restrictions will..... the progress of trade

14. The end of commerce .....is in sight.

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MADRAS RACING SEASON

PROVISION FOR FIRST CLASS ARABS

A month from to-day will see the resumption of racing at Guindy. Even the economic depression should not prevent it from being a successful season from the sporting point of view. From the programme of the Madras Races now available it will be seen that the season, as was the case last year, will consist of 22 days, says the "Madras Mail." The following are the dates on which the meetings are to be held:

WINTER MEETING

1st Day—Saturday, December 3, 1932.
2nd Day—Saturday, December 10, 1932.
3rd Day—Wednesday, December 14, 1932.
4th Day—Saturday, December 17, 1932.
5th Day—Saturday, December 24, 1932.
6th Day—Tuesday, December 27, 1932.

FIRST SPRING MEETING

1st Day—Saturday, December 31, 1932.
2nd Day—Monday, January 2, 1933.
3rd Day—Saturday, January 7, 1933.
4th Day—Thursday, January 12, 1933.
5th Day—Saturday, January 14, 1933.
6th Day—Saturday, January 21, 1933.

SECOND SPRING MEETING.

1st Day—Wednesday, January 25, 1933.
2nd Day—Saturday, January 28, 1933.
3rd Day—Wednesday, February 1, 1933.
4th Day—Saturday, February 4, 1933.
5th Day—Saturday, February 11, 1933.

SUMMER MEETING

1st Dyy—Wednesday, February 15 1935.
2nd Day—Saturday, February 18, 1933.
3rd Day—Wednesday, February 22, 1933.
4th Day—Saturday, February 25, 1933.
5th Day—Saturday, March 4, 1933.

A feature of this year's racing will be the introduction of First Class Arabs who have been given four races, but in case good support is forthcoming more races will be allotted; otherwise practically no change has been made in the class of races for this season.

The executive of the Madras Race Club have not been compelled, like some racing centres to reduce the value of stakes. For this season (1932-1933) a sum of Rs 2,46,000, 14 cups and a piece of plate value Rs. 9,750 and £100 will be offered as prizes. Of this horses in class 3 have been allotted Rs 60,650 in stakes and Rs. 2,500 and £100 in cups; horses in class 4 Rs. 47,200 in stakes and Rs. 2,000 in cups; Griffins Rs. 10,250 in stakes and a piece of plate Rs. 500; Arabs in class 1 and 2 Rs. 21,000 in stakes and Rs 2000 in cups; Arabs in class 2 of Rs. 21,450 in stakes; Arabs other than those in classes 1 and 2 Rs. 35,700 in stakes and Rs. 1,000 in cups; Arab ponies 14-0 and under Rs. 11,550 in stakes and Rs. 500 in cups; Arabs (maidans) Rs. 20,400 in stakes; Indian horses Rs. 17,800 in stakes and Rs. 1,250 in cups.

CUP RACES

There will be seven Cup races excluding the Griffin Plate, for the Winter Meeting but the most important event of the season the Governor's Cup. will be run during the First Spring Meeting on January 2. Another big race during the same meeting is the Stewards' Cup on January 14.

The success and failure of racing may be said to depend upon the support given by owners. and from this point of view, the outlook for the new season promises well. Among the owners who have consistently given their support and who will also be represented this year are the Maharajah of Kolhapur, Akkasahib Maharajah. Hajee Sir Ismail Sait. Mrs. Clarke and the Maharajah of Idar.

A large number of trainers are expected and the following will probably arrive with their strings during the month:

Sheldrake. Yusuf Haroon, Kasper Khan, E. Mahomed, M. Talib Hussain Tamavi Northmore Melsom, Barrett, D'Arcy. Shamlan Capt Lane Wishart Carleton and Mashal. Among the newcomers are Yusuf Haroon and Shaukat Ali who has obtained a fresh licence.

JOCKEYS FROM ENGLAND.

As in previous years the Madras Race Club are bringing out four jockets from England. they are Caldwell Martin, Rook and Barber. They will be augumented by Forsyth and Southey. who are coming out on their own. Forsyth, it will be remembered was the most successful jockey last season and he has been doing quite well at Home. He will arrive in India on November 18 Others who are expected to ride here are O'Neale, F Black, H Black Thompson, Gunn, Cullen, Burgess and Leeson.

Of the trainers Pike, from Ceylon and Shaukat Ali have arrived with a string of six horses each. while Wishart and J. Brooks arrive on November 6

Since the inception of the Griffin Scheme as many as 139 Griffins have been imported Of this the largest number, viz 25 were imported this year.

The course after the rains is in excellent condition. and particular attention is being paid to the comfort of patrons in both enclosures.

BETTER THAN TILDEN

J. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford have returned to Sydney Crawford said that Vines at his best is better than Tilden and that U. S. A. team would beat France more often than not.

Mrs. Craword thinks the Australian girls almost equal to the English players.

COMING WORLD CHAMPION

Tamagnini, the Italian boxer who is credited by many European judges as being the best feather-weight in the world he has a point's victory over Al Brown, the world's bantamweight champion to his credit—is due to meet the Frenchman Kid Francis at the Prado Arena in the near future.

It was at the Prado Arena that Francis recently fought Al Brown the referee declaring the fight "No contest" after having at first awarded the Frenchman the verdict.

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"CO-OPERATION SOLVES WORLD PROBLEM"

"All-India Co-operators Day" In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The All-India Co-operators Day was celebrated to-day in the Vanita Vishram Hall under the Chairmanship of Prof. V. G. Kale.

After Rai Saheb Girdharlal Dalenta welcomed the guests the Chairman referred to the economic unrest which prevailed in the world to-day. To appreciate the extent to which the economic structure of the world was disturbed, he pointed out the case of American farmers who were in debt to the extent of Rs. 3,000 crores. If America, the richest country in the world was in this condition he asked what should be the condition of the Indian farmers? To solve the economic problems he said co-operation was the best solution because it helped those who helped themselves. After some more speakers addressed on the benefits of co-operation the following resolution was put to vote and passed.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This meeting of co-operators assembled under the joint auspices of Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, Fort, Girgaon, Dadar, and Suburban Branches on the 3rd Anniversary of the All-India Co-operators' Day reaffirms unity of co-operators' throughout the world, and proclaims anew the sincerity of their fraternal relations. It declares its profound conviction that the system of co-operative economic development and social well-being for which the movement stands in the best means of raising the standard of life of combating the evils of indirect profit-making and the international agreements of profiteers, and assuring the peace of the world.

It therefore calls upon co-operators in every land to press forward their economic organisation to strengthen the Social and intellectual bonds which exist between them and to use every means in their power to promote understanding fraternity and peaceful relations between peoples."

The gathering was then entertained with music and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RAILWAY INSTITUTE RAID CASE

List Of Arrested Persons

CHITTAGONG Nov. 1.

The following are the persons arrested in connection with the Pahartali Railway European Institute outrage Five of them are enlarged on bail and 23 are detained in jail custody:—

Monoranjan Dutt, son of Jamini Dutt Quepara; Jamin Chakravarti son of Raj Kumar Chakravarti Habilasdip; Harihar Dutt, son of Sarada Dutt. Chanhara; Nani Gopal Das son of Jogendra Das, Chakrashala; Sukhendu Bikas Bhattacherji, son of Bharat Chandra Chakravarti Malpara; Hemendra Sen son of Mohini Sen Noapara; Beni Chakravarti, son of Raj Mohan Chakravarti Rahamaiguni; Nani Gopal Chakravarti son of Naba Kumar Chakravarti. Kelisahar; Saroj Das, son of Hem Chandra Das Enath Bazar; Probhat Bhattacherji son of Satish Bhattacherji Suchia; Amiya Guha, son of Jogendra Guha Noapara: Naresh Chandra Sen, son of Jogesh Ch Sen Saroatali; Chittaranjan Das son of Mahendralal Das Chakrasala; Anatha Bandhu Das son of Bankim Chandra Das Sultanpur; Nirendra Dutt son of Har Chandra Dutt Chandhara; Chattalesh Chaudhuri son of Pranhari Chaudhuri, Dhalghat; Nikunja Behari Chaudhuri son of Nagendra Chaudhuri Sakpura; Susil Das, son of Kamini Das Noapara; Kamaniya Kusum Das, son of Satis Ch Das Quepara; Nani Gopal Chakravarty son of Kali Kanta Chakravarti Madarsa; Romoni Muhuri, son of Bagala Muhuri Binajuri;—all of Chittagong District and Noresh Ch Bose son of Aditya Bose Gargaon. Noakhali Sasanka Sekar Mustafi son of Probodh Chandra Mustafi of Sripur Hooghly (are detained in custody.)

Five on bail are Kshetra Mohan Sutradhar son of Chandra Kumar Sutradhar Gangapur. Noakhali Sudhangshu Kumar Sutradhar son of Ruhidas Sutradhar Saralia, Noakhali; Nagendra Kumar Sutradhar, son of Chandra Kumar Sutradhar. Gonipur Noakhali; Surendra Ch. De. son of Hari Charan De. Raipur Tippera; and Mityagopal Chaudhuri Dhalghat Chittagong.

It is understood police investigation into the case has been proceeding.—A. P.

7 YEARS' JAIL FOR SURESH DAS

Arms Act Conviction

CALCUTTA. November 5.

Suresh Das 'alias' Prankumar Chakravarty, was sentenced to seven years' rigorous under section 120 (B) I.P.C. (Conspiracy) and further seven years' under section 20 of the Arms Act and another three years' under section 19-F of the Arms Act (unlicensed possession) by the special judge in Jalpaiguri. The sentences will run concurrently.

Nirmalkanta Chakravarty who was similarly charged, was sentenced to three years' rigorous on each of the three counts the sentences to run concurrently while Ajitkumar Bose was acquitted but rearrested under the Ordinance Evidence against the accused was that large numbers of seditious literature and arms were recovered from their possession.—A P

Shoes Hurled At Magistrate

POONA, Nov. 5.

Chavan an old offender who had been sentenced by Mr. S. B Vaidya. City and Cantonment Magistrate Poona, for theft to a term of imprisonment (including three months' solitary confinement) yesterday threw two shoes at the Magistrate, the second of which struck him above the eye, causing slight injury. The accused will be charged with the offence.—A P.

"Red Shirts" Of Mardan Arrested

PESHAWAR, Nov. 5.

Four Red Shirts of Mardan were arrested this afternoon in the cloth market in Peshwar City. while shouting 'Inqulab Zindabad". They had ostensibly come for picketing foreign cloth shops but were arrested before making demonstrations.—A P.

Schleicher's "Interviews" With Mussolini Denied

ROME, November 5.

The report, that Von Schleicher, secretary visited Rome and interviewed Sgr. Mussolini is authoritatively denied.—Reuter's Special.

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BOMBAY WOMEN SUPPORT ADULT FRANCHISE FOR INDIA

Down With Property Qualification And Reservation Of Seats

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

The seventh session of the Bombay Women's Conference was held on Saturday evening at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, Dr. (Mrs.) Malini Sukhtanker presiding.

The Conference passed several important resolutions, supporting the Hindu Widows' inheritance Bill, urging the removal of untouchability and the spread of literacy, and protesting against the reservation of separate seats for women in the legislatures on communal basis.

The seventh session of the Bombay Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform was held on Saturday evening at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, when there was a good attendance of women of all communities.

Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyebji in welcoming the members of the gathering said, that this Conference is one of the constituent conferences held about this time every year in all Provinces and some of the districts of India, for the purpose of deliberating on educational and social problems of local as well as general importance, affecting women. The real object of these Conferences is to give by such deliberative co-operation and by electing delegates a representative status to the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform.

Ladies, it was long-felt that only women can be the best advocates of the rights of women and, therefore, there was a great need for starting a Central Organisation of women to deliberate on questions of educational and social importance specially affecting the women of India. The wider outlook of women on these questions as a result of the spread of female education in this country and the growth apace of Feminism all over the civilized countries of the world have roused the Indian women to a sense of consciousness of her rights and privileges. But a few years ago, the voice of woman was not heard in this country. With the spread of education, however, the age-long prejudices are gone and we can happily now find women coming forward in ever-increasing numbers to devote their services to the cause of their sex.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Committee which came into existence in March 1927 consists of 37 members including representatives of 23 affiliated societies, who are doing very good work in educational and social spheres particularly and for the uplift of women generally.

In reviewing the work of our Bombay Committee during this year, I may say that we have deliberated on many questions of importance affecting the educational and social advancement of the women of this Presidency. The Committee concentrated their attention particularly on two burning questions of the day, viz: the removal of Untouchability and the starting of adult education centres.

As a proof of our sincere support for and sympathy with the objects of the Depressed Class Conference held in Bombay some months ago, we had sent two representatives of our committee to the said Conference.

The Committee have also expressed their willingness to join the Untouchability League and to give it their help and support. We are very glad to say that the combined efforts of all have resulted in the changed atmosphere which pervades even the strongholds of Hindu orthodoxy in many parts of India. The Committee has started adult education centres in the city. The Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, one of our affiliated societies, have formed a committee with regard to the Prevention of Child Marriage Act.

The speaker, in proposing Mrs. Sukhtanker to the Chair, referred to her manifold services as an active member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and of its School Committee, of the Medical Relief Committee and of the social secretary of the All-India Women's Conference.

MRS. SUKHTANKER'S SPEECH.

In her presidential address Mrs. Sukhtanker said:—

"Unless the members take more serious interest in the work of the Conference, we have to be up and doing and to keep a watchful eye on the turn which events may take, so as to safeguard from the very outset the interests of women. The problems affecting these interests are so many and varied that it is impossible for me in the limited time at my disposal to satisfactorily touch them even in a brief way. I will, therefore, content myself this evening with a consideration of a few of the most important and vital questions that concern us, at the present moment.

To my mind the main questions which we have to consider for the present are:—

(a) The position of women in the future constitution of India, and (b) the economic independence of women.

If we are able to gain admission into the legislatures of the country, and if we get our economic independence, it will not be difficult for us to solve the other questions which we have been tackling so far.

WOMEN'S POLITICAL STATUS.

Let us consider what our position should be in the new legislatures and the new constitution of the country. That takes us to the Franchise question which the All-India Women's Conference along with the National Council of Women in India, and Women's Indian Association took up in the recent past. The Conference and those other bodies have with one voice asked for adult suffrage, as they felt that that was the only way in which this disparity which at present exists in the number of men and women voters can be done away with. I should like to explain here once more the present position of women in India as far as Franchise is concerned, and why adult franchise has been considered the only solution by the various bodies mentioned by me. Though legally and on paper, we have been given equal franchise rights with men, in practice only a few women are able to exercise the right of voting. The franchise is at present based mainly on property qualification, and as women, generally, have no independent property or income, they are 'ipso facto' debarred from enjoying this right. The percentage of women voters compares very poorly with that of men voters being only .6 per cent. for Bombay and not very much more for other cities.

VOTING QUALIFICATION.

Considering the economic position of women, as long as property qualification continues, the number of women voters will not be very much increased. This disparity was also realised by the Lothian Committee, and with a view to increase the number of women voters, they have suggested two qualifications for franchise, one common to both men and women, and a special one for women only. The first is partly based on property and partly on literacy which is the same as in the case of men. Under the first, women holding property are enfranchised. Also literate women get a vote. Now the percentage of literate women is only two and that does not help much in bringing up the figure of women voters. So the Committee has suggested a special qualification for women, namely that a wife or a widow, whose husband has or had the right to vote, automatically became a voter. What we have to consider is whether we would like to have this kind of qualification. I am sure that none of us would like that this civic right of ours, which is the birthright of every citizen, should be dependent on the relationship of a woman to a man. And that was why the bodies mentioned by me above demanded adult franchise, as that was the only franchise which would completely do away with the disparity at present existing between men and women voters. I need not point out here that the exercise of a vote is an education in itself, and that is the main reason why in the Western countries, the extension of the franchise was resorted to from time to time, for the purpose of enabling a larger number of citizens to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the country. It may perhaps be, that in the beginning of an era of adult franchise the voters may not be able to make an intelligent exercise of their votes, but as times goes on and as education and literacy increases, things will adjust themselves, and the voters will realise their own responsibility.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Then comes the question of reservation of seats for women in the Legislatures. Here also, the memorandum presented by the Conference and the other bodies to the Lothian Committee was definitely against any reservation. That was because, in the first place, we are emphasising the equality of men and women, and we cannot, consistently with that position, ask for special favours. Secondly it creates complications. But the greatest objection we have against the idea is that it would bring in the communal question. And you yourselves can judge from the communal decisions announced by the Premier, that our fears were justified.

COMMUNAL "AWARD."

Under the Communal decision, if we take up the instance of the Bombay Council, we shall find that seven seats are reserved for women, out of which one is for Muslims. The election taking place on communal lines so that a Hindu woman must stand from Hindu electorate and a Muslim from the other electorate.

We women are proud to say that we have always worked together harmoniously for a number of years without any distinction of creed or community and we have in our Memorandum submitted to the Lothian Committee asked only for joint electorates as we did not wish to be eaten up by the communal canker, which we are pained to see so rampant in our country.

This communal decision, if in force, is bound to make a change in the view point of women and make them think on communal lines and the communal differences we are trying to do away with will be perpetuated amongst women.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

Amongst the other vital questions which need our attention, I think the most important one is to secure the economic independence of women. When we consider the present economic position of women, very few women are economically independent. Unless and until that is secured women can make no headway in any reform. Let us then see how we can improve the economic position. Under this head we have to consider the necessity of modification of present Succession and Inheritance Laws in so far as they adversely affect the rights of women. We have seen the fate of the bill brought forward in the Assembly by Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarda for Hindu Widows' Inheritance. I do not wish to enter into the details of the bill as to whether it satisfies the needs of women in this behalf. However, one thing is clear from the reception that the bill received, that we must have women on the Assembly to represent our view on these matters which affect us so vitally and, secondly that we have a large field to do propaganda work to educate public opinion on these important questions.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

One thing I should suggest for the Committee to take up is the Compulsory Physical Training for girls in Primary and Aided Schools. We know that the University has accepted the principle of Compulsory Physical Training in colleges. But it must begin in the very early stages of child life if we want it to be really effective.

Instead of passing any Resolution on this subject, I would suggest that we should prepare a concrete scheme and put it before the Municipality and the Government. We have been able to achieve something in the region of Domestic Science which was nearly being thrown out by the University. That ought to encourage us and make us work on those lines on which we have been able to achieve something.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The question of Primary Compulsory Education is one of very great importance. In fact that is the pivot on which all future progress will depend. The position in the Bombay City as far as Primary Compulsory Education is concerned is that it is compulsory only in two wards of the City viz "F" and "G" Wards and that too, compulsory in name only so far. Compulsory Education, unless it is made compulsory in the right sense, is practically of no use. We must press upon the Municipal Corporation the necessity of taking of this matter in right earnest and see that the figure of non-attending children, which as far as my knowledge goes, varies but never goes down below the minimum figure of 2,500, and that all the non-attending children are brought to school by force failing persuation. By force is meant, of course legal prosecution of these cases under the Compulsory Education Act.

SOCIAL QUESTION.

Coming to the Social question, again the vital problem before us to-day is the removal of untouchability on which we are passing a resolution to-day and have done so also in the past. Once again I repeat that after passing the resolution we must set about finding practical ways and means to do away with this social evil. In this particular, the Hindu Community has a much greater responsibility than the others. We must actively cooperate with the Anti-untouchability League which has been founded a few days ago. In my opinion what is required is extensive propaganda in the homes of the orthodox. We will have to fight many prejudices but once we are able to convert the women we will have more or less stormed the citadel and its pulling down will be accomplished easily.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

The last, but by no means the least important question before us all is the question of communal unity. We all know what Bombay had to suffer in the recent communal riots in the City and we women who have always been peacemakers, who have been jarred by this communal discord, must spend all our energies and use all our influence to bring about amity between the two important communities of India. "United we stand and divided we fall" was learnt by us as children. Let us not forget it, but by persuation as wives sisters and mothers, bring this message of peace to our men. If we do that we shall have achieved a great thing for our country and for our women.

WIDOW INHERITANCE RIGHTS.

The Conference then passed several resolutions:—

The first resolution, moved from the Chair, supported the principle underlying the Bill for Hindu Widows' Inheritance, and urged women all over the country to put up a strong plea for the legal recognition of their property rights.

Mrs. V. G. S. Velinker explained the resolution in Marathi.

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand Roychand suggested that they should also demand rights for women in the properties of their fathers and husbands.

The President, while agreeing with the suggestion, pointed out that the resolution was framed to support the bill now before the Legislative Assembly, which was in this particular form.

The resolution was passed.

NO RESERVATION OF SEATS.

The second resolution, also put from the chair, protested against the reservation of separate seats for women in the legislatures on communal basis (as provided for in the Premier's Award), and urged the authorities to take prompt steps to remedy this defect.

Mrs. Lilavati Banker, supporting the resolution, said that women should get the right of vote as citizens, independently of the rights of their husbands. All adult women must get this right, whether educated or not, married or not. This resolution should be translated into the various vernaculars to educate the masses on this question all over the country.

The proposition was carried.

BEGGAR PROBLEM.

Miss Bahadurji next moved that this Conference is of opinion that the beggar problem is assuming serious proportions, and urges the Government and the Municipality to devise measures to remedy the evil."

The speaker said that there were about 34 lakhs of beggars in the country, and the danger was that their children would follow the same profession. She suggested that to check this evil, one of the remedies would be to sterilise the beggars.

The resolution was seconded and supported by Mrs. Nagarkar and Miss Rustomji. The latter, in an able speech, said that those who gave money to beggars, were really encouraging the evil. It would be a good thing to follow the example of Vienna where the police were authorised to collect twice the amount from a person who gave money to a beggar. Giving money to a beggar was not kindness, but cruelty.

The resolution, which was further supported by Mrs. Hirabai Tata, was carried.

UNTOUCHABILITY REMOVAL.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta then moved the next resolution strongly condemning the institution of untouchability and urging the necessity of practical steps for the removal of the same.

The speaker said that this evil was, uptil now, going on under the false colour of religion, but the recent movement had removed this misimpression. The 'Untouchables' themselves must be educated to understand their rights in this matter.

Dr. Miss Engineer, supporting said, that untouchability was indefensible on every ground—moral, social, religious or any other. The resolution, which was further supported by Mrs. Hirlekar, was carried.

SPREAD OF LITERACY.

Miss Rustomji moved the last resolution, which was as follows:—

This Conference is of opinion that steps should be taken for the spread of literacy amongst women in India and urges on all public authorities the necessity of opening literacy centres wherever possible.

The speaker said that if one spent ten minutes a day in teaching an adult, he could be made to learn any language in three months. Almost anybody should be able to spare 10 minutes a day for this purpose. People very well understood the charity of giving money, but very few understood the charity of giving knowledge, which was more important. It would be good if every candidate for the Matriculation Examination were required to produce a certificate that she had taught at least one adult. By this simple and inexpensible method, a very large number of the population would soon be literate. The trouble was that most people tolerated illiteracy.

The resolution was carried.

DELEGATES TO WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The Conference then appointed the following ladies as delegates to the forthcoming session of the All-India Women's Conference:—

Mrs. S. Tyebji, Miss B. Engineer, Miss Bahadurji, Miss Dallas, Mrs. V.G.S. Velinker, Mrs Dalvi, Miss Rustomji, Mrs. Hansa Mehta Miss Deyaraji and Mrs. Fatma Begum.

With a vote of thanks to the President, the proceedings came to a close.

Telephone Wires Cut

NEW DELHI, November 5.

Telephone wires in Khari Bowli (grain market) were found cut this morning.

Police have taken one person into custody on suspicion.—A.P.

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No.	Puzzle words.	Clues.
1	D — R —	Secret
2	— — E — —	Pure
3	— O — — Y	A four-wheeled ....
4	— A — —	A number of persons
5	T I — —	A head-dress
6	R — C —	Received
7	— A — —	A women
8	— T — — E	A store-house
9	— E —	Always
10	— A — —	Blow.

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ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT'S OTTAWA POLICY

Nationalist Move In Assembly

PLEA FOR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

More amendments on the Ottawa Resolution are coming in, and opinion among the Opposition front benchers is that they will have to meet either to-morrow or on Monday to evolve a common line of attack through a well-considered substitute proposition.

The latest to give notice of an amendment is Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Secretary of the Nationalist Party who has proposed that the following formula should take the place of Government resolution:—

PLEA FOR THOROUGH ENQUIRY

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that having regard to the far-reaching importance and implications of the Ottawa Agreement he does recommend to His Majesty's Government that the operation of the Import Duties Act be postponed for the time being and that a Committee of seven members of the Central Legislature with powers to co-opt seven more specialists connected with the various industries affected be appointed to make a thorough enquiry into the matter and report their conclusions for the discussion by the Central Legislature."

GOVT. AND SELECT COMMITTEE

It seems that Government's deside to refer the Ottawa Bill to a Select Committee has been prompted by advices from friendly quarters, who hold that an effective debate on the Bill should precede the discussion of the Ordinance Bill lest political heat generated on this legislation should effect the chances of Government having a full hearing from the House for its Tariff proposals.

Lobby anticipation is that the Nationalists and Independents will be able to combine on the common proposition and confront the Government with solid opposition.

"A Queer Kind Of Reciprocity"

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, November 5.

There is little comment in British Press on the India Agreement at Ottawa, but such as there is suggests that the benefit is in no way confined to United Kingdom.

The "Birmingham Post" in its Trade Review, for instance, draws attention to the benefit to India from Iron and Steel arrangements, and points out that since tariff was imposed on foreign pig-iron in India, sheet bars have been shipped under the Empire exemption duty, and it is in the development of this trade that India is now giving preference.

The paper complains that the preferential rate at Indian ports on Indian material which entered the United Kingdom free, and was being returned in fabricated form to the country of origin, seems a queer kind of reciprocity.

Similarly the "Morning Post" regrets the omission of cotton from Indian agreement. It adds that the United Kingdom has nevertheless granted India all preferences secured from Colonies apparently as a free gift, including the most valuable advantages, as for example, ten per cent peference by the Federated Malay States where India has been a keen competitor to Lancashire.

—Reuter

OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Yet Another Amendment

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

An interesting amendment has been tabled by Mr. B. N. Misra, member from Bihar and Orissa, urging that the Ottawa Agreement be taken into consideration only after the formation of separate provinces of Orissa and Sind and after the grant of full responsibility in the centre.—A. P

BIG GUNS BOOM ON U. S. 14,000-MILES ELECTION FRONT

When Uncle Sam Goes To The Polls

HOOVER OR ROOSEVELT?

LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York.—After months verbal bombardment the final salvoes of the big guns thunder out from the opposite end of the 14,000 miles election front.

At St. Paul Minnoesota Mr. Hoover closes his speech-making tour of 8,500 miles in which he has given nearly a dozen major addresses.

He then goes to his hometown of Palcalto in California to record his own votes and await with Mrs. Hoover the result of the campaign.

IS IT A CRY IN WILDERNESS?

Mr. Roosevelt's two months' campaign in which he has travelled 14,000 miles and made 20 major speeches reached climax in the great rally at Madison Square Gardens to-night. Qualified observers believe that the past two weeks of furious and hectic campaigning has been waste of breath and money, as it is unlikely to swing more than few thousand votes.

The Chairman of National Democratic Committee declares that Mr. Roosevelt will win in the entire 48 States but other Democrats "admit" Republican majorities in Maine, Vermont and possibly Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas and Pennsylvania.—Reuter.

Geneva Pandits Seek For More Light

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE POSTPONED

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 5.

Geneva.—The delay in convening the World Economic Conference till the summer rather than expose it to the risk of almost certain failure by the premature assembly was advocated in many quarters in view of the meanre results of the meetings of experts in both economic and financial subcommittees and the wide approaches revealed in the various national standpoints towards remedying the situation.

All experts are agreed on the advisability of returning to gold standard as recommended by Basle and the League Financial Committees. The Preparatory Committee of the Conference adjourns next week till January to enable experts to consult their governments and also in the hope that situation in the meantime will improve and permit of clearer vision.—Reuter.

Order To Dublin Troops

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Dublin.—Following the rumour which has been officially denied, that 10.000 rounds of ammunition have been stolen from the barracks in Dublin a report is freely circulated that troops have been ordered to stand by in Curragh and other military centres. No action has apparently been taken by the Ministry of Defence and the order is believed to have been given by an individual officer of the National Army.—Reuter's Spcial.

Police searched houses and took into custody Balwant alias Ramchandra and Girdharilal it is alleged, in connection with the revolutionary movement. Both are owners of a motor shop in Delhi.—A. P.

NASIK JAILORS SUSPENDED

Alleged Assault On "C" Class Prisoner

NASIK, Nov. 6.

Following a complaint by a "C" class prisoner of an alleged assault, it is reported that the Jailor and the Assistant Jailor have been suspended pending an enquiry by the Inspector-General of Prisons who is expected here to-morrow.—A.P.

OVER SUBSCRIBED?

£300,000,000 Loan

LONDON Nov. 4.

Dealings in new £300,000,000 Conversion 3 per cent. Issue will start on Monday morning. Although no official figures are available it is generally understood that the loan was quickly and heavily over-subscribed and lists which remained open for 3 and a-quarter hours in order to give maximum opportunity to subscribers could well have been closed much earlier Applications were not only larger but of much more general character than many people expected.—B.O.W.

Bhore To Succeed Mitter

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Sir B.L. Mitter, Leader of the Council of State, who became member of the Assembly towards the end of the last session and was appointed the Leader of the Assembly will remain in the Assembly during the various stages of the Ordinance Bill.

Sir Joseph Bhore will, it is understood, succeed Sir B.L. Mitter, as Leader of the Assembly when the latter returns to the Upper House.—A.P.

Ahmedabad Picketing Arrests

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5.

Four Congress volunteers were arrested last evening while picketing British mill and gin stores. Police searched the house of a volunteer but found nothing incriminating.

The local Swadeshi Bazar has decided to open a Swadeshi Museum in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

AMNESTY TO POLITICALS IN ITALY

OVER 2,000 PERSONS TO BE SET FREE

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 5.

Rome.—Great satisfaction is felt throughout Italy at the announcement of the coming amnesty to the opponents of fascism. It will be one of most extensive in country's history.

It is likely that the famous Lipari Islands, which are thronged by anti-Fascists undergoing sentences not exceeding five years banishment will be virtually cleared.

It is expected that the majority of more serious offenders imprisoned in the fortresses in Mainland will have their sentences reduced and many set free.

The total number of political prisoners is estimated at 2,000. Limitations will be placed to amnesty in cases of anti-Fascists, who are living abroad and were sentenced in their absence.—Reuter.

Ag. Governor Of N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR, November 5.

A Gazette Extraordinary Notification states that His Excellency George Cunningham having been appointed by His Majesty by warrant under Royal Sign Manual in pursuance of section 27 (1) of the Government of India Act as Governor in place of His Excellency Lt.-Colonel Sir Ralph Griffith, during his absence on leave, has this afternoon, 4th of November, taken upon himself the execution of his office.—A.P.

RELIEF TO DISTRESSED EMIGRANTS

Govt. Sanction Rs. 2,000

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for temporary relief to Indians who have returned from Fiji and elsewhere and are in distress in Calcutta. The relief will be distributed by the Bengal Government.

The Government of India's view is that, should these returned emigrants proceed to their native places they would ask local governments to give them assistance to settle down in the same manner as Indians who return under the assisted emigration scheme. There is no possibility of the Government of India conceding the demand that these destitutes be sent back to British Guiana, Fiji or elsewhere, in as much as such a precedent would prove very costly, besides involving a new departure in the Government policy.

RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

In this connection, it is emphasised that no fewer than 120,000 Indians have returned to their homeland from various Colonies and overseas settlements since the war and that they have all been absorbed by the countryside, and there is no reason why a few hundreds more should not be similarly absorbed, provided that thep proceed to their native places. It is feared by Government that any attempt to send back these men to overseas at Government expense would only lead to many others crowding the ports and making similar requests to be sent at Government expense. Government hope that the relief they have granted will alleviate immediate distress and enable emigrants to feel that the best thing in their interest is quietly to proceed to their homes. —A. P.

Madras.—The Raja of Bobilli, P. T. Rajan and Kumarswami Reddiar took charge of their offices on Saturday morning. The Raja Saheb is in charge of the local self-Government while the two others hold the same portfolios as before.—A.P.

Mexico Decides To Nationalise Mineral Wealth Of The Country

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mexico City.—In order to ensure mineral resources of the country being considered as national reserves the Government decree nationalise the deposits of gold, copper, antimony, mercury, aluminium, phosphates, nitrates, coal, platinum, iron and bismuth.

It is understood that the existing concessions to the foreigners will be respected.—Reuter.

SIX RLY. WORKERS KILLED

Station Burnt Down By Mounted Bandits

MANCHURIAN OUTRAGE

TOKIO, Nov. 5.

Three railway employees were shot dead and three burnt to death in a fight with 60 mounted bandits who attacked an important junction, Supingkai, on the South Manchurian Railway.

A goods train to Darien escaped by putting on full steam, but the station was burnt down.—Reuter.

DACCA MITFORD HOSPITAL

Donations For Maternity Ward

DACCA, November 1.

Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das M.L.C., and his brother Mr. Hemanta Kumar Das, Zemindars and Bankers of Dacca have recently contributed Rs. 50,000 to the Government of Bengal. Out of this sum Rs. 40,000 will be spent for the construction of a Maternity Ward in the Dacca Mitford Hospital to be named after Rai Bahadur Revati Mohan Das, father of the donors, and Rs. 10,000 for the reduction of fees realised from each patient for X-Ray examination in the hospital. It is understood that the construction of the new ward will be commenced immediately and it is expected that the X-Ray fees will be reduced from January next.—A.P.

"INDIA'S AWAKENING DUE TO MAHATMA"

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 4.

Prof. A.C. Mukherji of the Benares University, speaking on "Christ and the National Awakening," declared that the present awakening of India was solely due to Mahatma Gandhi following the methods of Christ.

According to the speaker the powerful tirade of Mahatma Gandhi on Untouchability was really inspired by the principle of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man for which Christ lived and died.—A.P.

Congress Volunteers Jailed

KARACHI, November 5.

Eight Congress volunteers were arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and convicted and sentenced by the city magistrate to various terms of imprisoners ranging from four monts' rigorous tonine months and fines ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 or three and six months in default.—A.P.

Mr. L. Anand and L. Lachmansingh, two members of the "Depressed Classes" who have been recently elected to fill up two vacancies in the Delhi Municipal Committee, have now been gazetted and will take their seats next Wednesday.—A. P.

ABSENCE OF LABOURITES REGRETTED

London Papers On British Delegation To R. T. C.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The strength of the British delegation to the Round Table Conference is emphasised in leading articles by the "Times" and the "News Chronicle," which also regret absence of Labourites.

The "Times" says that the Opposition's decision—which apparently will not prevent them from co-operating with the Joint Select Committee—is said to be due to purely Parliamentary character of the British delegation and limitation of the work to the fixed agenda. It considers neither the objection logically defensible. The numerical weakness of the Labour Parliamentary Party doubtless restricts the selection, but leaders of the party have forgotten that it was the Labour Government which confined the members of the British delegation to the first Round Table Conference to the members of Parliament for reasons which are as cogent to-day as in 1930, while the change in the bases of discussion, beyond limits, enunciated by the Premier at the close of the first R. T. C., would simply expose the Indian constitutional progress to dangerous and unnecessary delays.

A BODY OF EXPERTS.

Meanwhile, the fact that the Premier is the head of the ministerial delegation with Lord Sankey second in command, ensures full expression of the views of reasonable Labour.

It further adds that the delegation is a body of experts, selected mainly for their intimate acquaintance with the problems confronting the conference. It is thoroughly well equipped to collaborate with the Indian delegates in filling in details of the great constitutional scheme.

The "News Chronicle" considers the names as a reassuring evidence of the seriousness with which Government are rightly approaching the task. The presence of Lord Lothian, Lord Sankey and the Premier guarantees full and authoritative expression of the progressive British opinion. The Indian opinion can scarcely now refuse to recognise that the British Government is in earnest. The paper adds that the proof of this has only just in time been shown by a letter sent by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to the Indian Conciliation Group.

TAGORE'S LETTER.

Dr. Rabindranath in his letter lays down that no country can, against its will, be ruled by another and the only check to disorder and distrust between the Indians and the English is the influence of the Congress under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. Dr. Tagore says that a genuine peace can only result from the fearless recognition by the Government of fundamental claims of our humanity. Mahatma Gandhi has proved to the whole world his clear honesty of the purpose. Dr. Tagore asks the Government to respond. —Reuter.

R. T. C. NOT FULLY REPRESENTED

"SECURE CONGRESS CO-OPERATION"

Maharashtra Chamber's Plea

The Committee of the Maharashtra, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has issued the following statement with regard to the Third Round Table Conference, writes the Secretary of the Chamber:—

On examining the personnel of the Third Round Table Conference, the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce feel constrained to say that it cannot be said to be fully representative of the nation. Apart from the absence of the important political party, like the Congress whose co-operation the Government have not obviously been able to secure so far, it has not got on it the representatives of Indian Commerce and Industry. They view this with anxiety and they feel that any constitution that may be drawn up in these circumstances is not likely to have a smooth sailing, even after the same comes into force. Unsettled conditions in the country may continue and even retard the recovery of commerce and industry and consequent improvement of the economic conditions in the country.

SECURE CO-OPERATION.

The Committee trust that better counsels still prevail and Government see their way to make it possible for the great political organisation of the country as also the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to offer co-operation on honourable terms at this last stage of constitution building. The Committee trust that Government do early inaugurate an era of peace and goodwill by removing the panicky conditions created by the promulgation of Ordinances.

The Committee further feel that whatever the kind of a genda before the Third R. T. C., fixed or unfixed, no constitution which does not give real power and responsibility at the centre is likely to satisfy any political party in the country, not to speak of the Congress.

Syed Murtaza's Message To Unity Conference

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib, M. L. A. who has arrived here in connection with the meeting of the Select Committee on the Haj Bill, has wired to prominent leaders at Allahabad Unity Conference expressing regret at inability to attend and wishing that a lasting settlement will be arrived at.—A. P.

HUNGER-MARCHERS RETREAT

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In contrast with their uproarious arrival the hunger-marchers quietly slipped back home to-day. Parties marshalled by the police walked to various London termini and without demonstration entered the special coaches provided for them.—Reuter.

"IMPROVED BEHAVIOUR OF MARDANITES"

Eight Out Of 10 Additional Police Posts Removed

PESHAWAR, November 5.

Due to improved behaviour of the inhabitants of Mardan, eight out of ten additional police posts have been removed from Mardan sub-division.

The Redshirt element in the population had paid ninety per cent. of the fine inflicted on them, for the past disturbances, which sum has been utilised for the upkeep of the additional police.—A.P.

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